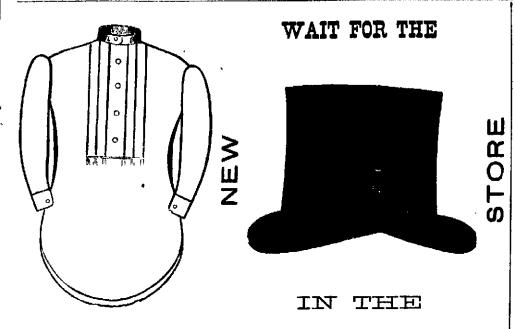
Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIII-NO. 45.

MASSILLON, OHIO, APRIL 30, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 1,19



OLD REED ROOM. About April 1st.

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

H. C. BROWN, - - Administrator

Office 2d. floor, Room No. 8, Opera Block. Terms of Subscription:

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Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attornev at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

R. H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Sibila's block Brie street, Massillon, O. Will attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Federal . Northern District of Ohio and Stark and adjoining counties.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-lic. Office in Bammerlin's Block, Erie

RANKS.

NION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLain, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

RIRST NATIONAL BANK, Eric street, Massilion, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

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PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer. Factory corner Eric and Tre-

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ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warenouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

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PHYSICIANS: H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D. Physician and Surgeon,

Office hours, 8.30 to 10.30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 241 Fast Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D. SURGEON. Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M. 12 M. to 2 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a.m., I to 3 and to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS. JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Eric Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

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MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY

eral Iron Structures

Massillon Railroad Time. P. F. W. & C. R. R.

GOING	WEST.
R. R. Tim	e. City Time.
3 52 A. N	4 27 A. M.
10 24 "	10 59 "
1 55 г. м	. 230 г. м.
5 18 "	5 53 "
cal Freight, 706 "	741 "
GOING	EAST.
1 12 г. м	1 47 P. M.
12 00 м. В	light 12 35 "
2 49 a. m	. 3 24 г. м.
9 07 A. M	9 42 A. M.
al Freight 11 55 A. M.	12 30 "
C. L. &	W. R. R.
New standard, 90	th Meridian time.
Going North.	Going South.
2 7:00 a, m,	No. 1 9:55 a., m
* 3:87 pm	3 7:10 p. m
6 7:10	5 600 0

C. L. & W. R. R. New standard, 90th Meridian time. Going North. Going South.		
No. 2	No. 1 9:55 a. m. 3 7:10 p. m 5 6:00 a. m 17 11:10 a. m	into adv day
W. & L	. E. R. R.	\$1.1
Going South.	Going North.	fur

	W. & L.	E.R.	. R.	
			Going North.	
5 7 9	1:20 p. m. 5:50 a. m. 6:40 p. m.	No.	4 8:12 a. 6	m m m
		Going South.	Going South.	W. & L. E. R. R. Going South. 5

DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICIALS.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—Josiah Frantz.
Clerk—Jos. R. White.
Solicitor—E. G. Willison.
Marshal—Adam Wendling.
Engineer—D. A. Miller.
Treasurer—J. W. Foltz.
Council—1st Ward, George Snyder, Charles E.
Jarvis; 2d ward, Henry Huber, Henry F. Oehler,
3d Ward, H. A. Williams, Eli B. Lieghley; 4th
Ward, Geo. Rink, Thomas L. Volkmor.
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Justus and Paul Kirchhofer.
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Trustees-Louis Zellers, Andrew Smith and Abel James.
Clerk—Louis A. Koons.

Treasurer—Martin Schafer.
Justices of the Peace—Thomas Blackburn, W.
S. S. Rogers, and R. H. Folger.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC. Clinton Lodge, No. 47, meets in Masonic Hali, Mill street, second and last Monday of each month. W. S. S. Rogers, Sec'v.

Hiram Chapter, No. 18, meets in Masonic Hali, first Tuesday of each month. Z. T. Baltzly,

Massiltor Commandery, No. 4 K. T., meets in Massonic Hall, second Thursday of each month. ohn A. Shoemaker, Recorder ODD FELLOWS.

Sippo Lodge, No. 48, meets in Odd Fellows Hall corner of Main and Mill streets, every Monday evening. Chas. Higginbotham, Sec'y.

Massilion Lodge, No. 484, (German) meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellow Hall, corner of Main and Eric streets. John Kopp, Sec'y.

Elireka Encampment, No. 24, meets first and third Fridays of cach month, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Main and Mill streets. H. Huber, Scribe.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Perry Lodge, No[.] 87, meets every Thursday even ing in Beatty's Block, Main street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN. Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 70, meets every Tuesday evening. in hall over Union National Bank. G. A. R.

Hart Post No. 134 meets in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Friday of each month,

John Ellis, Adj't. 8, OF V. Daniel Ritter Camp No. 24 meet every first and third Friday of each month in K. P. half.

Chas. G. King, Orderly Serg't. DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS. The Massillon Daughters of Veterans meet in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Saturday afternoons of each month. Miss Daisy Roof, Sec'y.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Perry Grange No. 694, meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 2 o'clock, in Welker's Hall, Main street. Mrs. S. O. Eggert, Sec'y. THE NATIONAL UNION.

Massilon Council of the National Union meets on the 1st and 3d Monday of each mouth in the A. O. U. W. Hall, C. F. Von Kanel, Sec'y. at Baltimore ended Tuesday, and for the first time in two weeks the cars of CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Hill street, between Plumb and North. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Rev. J. E. Mann, Pastor.

Graham, the Wife-Murderer, Hanged by a Mob at Springfield, Mo .-He Dies Game.

LATEST NEWS.

Springfield, Mo., April 27.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning a mob of four hundred armed men surrounded the county jail and began perleying with the sheriff for the surrender of George E. Graham, the wife-murderer. The sheriff would not comply with their demands, but they soon battered in the

doors and secured the prisoner.

At 2 o'clock the mob started out of town on Boonville street, with Graham

in their midst.

It was thought the mob would take Graham to the Molloy farm and hang him, and then throw his body into the well where his wife's body was found.

But the leaders of the party artfully gave their followers the slip by starting in the direction of the Molloy place, but changed their course as soon as the others turned back, and while yet within the city limits hanged him to a tree, within just one hour after the attack was made on the jail.

Sheriff Donnell said: "I have heard so much talk of mobs that I gave up the idea of one. The first thing I knew was about 1 o'clock, when masked men broke into the room, and said, 'We are friends; don't be scared,' overpowered me, and then requested the keys of Mrs. D. Getting tired of refusal, the leader said: 'Well, boys, bring the tools.' One of the party, who evidently knew where they were. walked straight to the drawer where the keys were kept and forced it open. I know nothing of how Graham took it. I was kept close in the room."

Mrs. Donnell said: "They were cool and collected. When they unlocked Graham's cell he said: 'You can hang me. but, by G—d you can't scare me.'"
Graham's cellmate said it was the quietest piece of business he ever saw. Graham never tlinched, but said: "By

G--, I ain tscared." Graham made no entreaties for them to spare him, but went to his death coolly, and died apparently without

any struggle. GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

The quarry operators of the Desplaines valley, 111., have decided to pay 17½ cents per hour, being a raise of 25 cents for ten hours' work over last

The stove foundry of Sherman S. Rogers & Co., in Buffalo, employing five hundred men has shut down because of the labor outbreaks throughout the country.

The Eagle foundry, at Port Chester, Pa., employing about four hundred men, was closed Monday morning indefinitely in anticipation of a strike, the employes having recently formed an assembly of the Knights of Labor. At the mass-meeting convention of

coal miners held at Youngstown, O., every mine in the Mahoning valley being represented, it was decided to ask for an advance of 10 cents per ton in the price of mining, to take effect May 1. Of forty foundries represented in a

molders' meeting at Chicago Sunday, thirty were reported as favorable to the eight-hour project. No returns were made on the remaining ten. This union has decided upon eight hours after May 1. The strike at the Missouri Car and

Foundry company's works at St. Louis is a failure. All of the foundry men and nearly one hundred shop men were at work Tuesday, and the company expects soon to have fully half its emyes back at work.

The strike at the Coleraine iron rks at Easton, Pa., ended by Superendent Carter giving the men the vances asked for and a regular pay-The laborers will now receive 10 per day instead of 90 cents, and rnacemen \$1.40 per day instead of

The Rev. J. S. Meynardie, master workman of the Knights of Labor of Georgia, says that there will be no strike in the cotton mills at Augusta if the presidents will confer with the executive board. All that the knights want is fair wages for their work. They

want arbitration. The coal operators of the St. Louis district have averted a strike of several thousand miners by granting an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel. Thirty grinders employed in the Deere plow factory at Moline, Illinois, walked out

Monday because the scale of 1884 was not restored. The strike at the Miami Stove Works at Lawrenceburg, Ind., is nowfully on, and about 100 men are out. The proprietors will not yield to the demand of the union that the works shall be turned into a union shop again, or,

at least, they will not for some time yet, and so the fires are all out. Hod-Carriers' Association at Harrisburg, Pa., ordered a strike Monday morning, and a large number of bricklayers are thrown out of work as a result. The men demanded an increase from \$1.75 to \$2 per day, which the boss bricklayers refused. Building ope-

The Miners' and Laborers' associations of Luzerne. Lackawanna, and Northern Schuylkill counties, Pennsylvania, held a grand demonstration in favor of eight hours at Wilkesbarre Saturday afternoon. All the collieries in Luzerne county suspended work for the day, and about twelve thousand persons took part in the parade.

rations are generally suspended.

On warrants issued by Recorder Smyth, the police of New York arrested thirty men for boycotting a clothinghouse. Several of the largest furniture factories in Milwaukee closed rather than pay full wages for eight hours' work. The rolling-mill of Oliver Brothers & Phillips, in Pittsburg, shut down because of a demand for increased pay. The movement among the stove

molders of St. Louis for an advance of 15 per cent in wages will no doubt result in arbitration between the Molders' union and the stove companies and the establishment of a new scale of prices, both sides being anxious to make such an arrangement, and definitely settle the matter of wages in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. The strike of the railway car drivers

the Frick lines are running at night. Many of the old drivers have been taken back, but the new men will not be discharged to give places to those twelve hours work, the company re-fusing to give \$2, for which the strike was inaugurated.

The master masons of the Master Builders' association at Boston have issued a long report to the Brick-Layers' assembly of the Knights of Labor. which recommends that the whole question of the reduction of the hours of labor be abandoned until a more propitious time, and the rate of wages remain as at present, but that on Saturday eight hours be accepted as a day's

One hundred blacksmiths in the Hiram W. Davis Carriage Manutactory at Cincinnati quit work Friday morning. They are striking for a return to their former wages. They claim that they were cut down in the last year, some of them twice, to wages that they cannot live on. The men in the blacksmith shop are almost to a man married men. They say that they cannot average \$8 per week the year round.

The carriage-makers' strike at New Haven, Conn., has extended from the body-makers to every branch of the industry, including painters, trimmers, and blacksmiths, resulting in a complete shut-down in the shops of that city. The trades-council has taken the strike in hand, and requests for donations to aid the strikers will be sent to similar organizations all over the country. There are now nearly one thousand men out of employment by the

The two months' strike at William Skinner & Son's silk mill in Holyoke, Mass., continues. The executive board of the district assembly, Knight of Labor, has sanctioned the request for a boycott and will notify every assembly in the district. The Central Labor Union of New York has also indorsed the boycott and is pushing it hard. An application has been made to the general executive board for a general boycott. The employes did not strike until the firm refused arbitration.

W. T. Dowdall has been nominated to the senate for postmaster at Peoria.

The Grant monument fund raised in New York and its vicinity now amounts to \$120,648.75.

It is stated that three Chicago railroads will within eighteen months expend \$40,000,000 upon extensions. The widow of Wendell Phillips died in Boston on Saturday evening. She

had been an invalid ever since her mar-

riage, half a century ago. A commission to select a site for a state soldiers' home in Iowa, met in Des Moines. Nineteen towns have offered lands or money as an induce-

fusion greenbackers met at Cedar Rapids Friday and issued a call for a convention to be held at Cedar Rapids on Acquittal was the result of the third trial of Joseph Kuhn, formerly a banker in Detroit, who was indicted

A conference of leading Iowa anti-

for obtaining money under false pre-D. H. Scott, who committed forgeries to the amount of \$30,000 on a bank at Winnipeg, has been brought back from Mexico, where the authorities surren-

Mrs. McDermott, of Dodgeville, Wisconsin, hanged herself with sheets taken from her bed. She had nearly \$5,000 in notes and money. She leaves two young sons.

roads have ordered an advance to \$60 for first-class unlimited tickets and \$50 for limited from the Missouri river to California. By the burning of a railroad boarding-house near the famous Kinzua via-

The Union Pacific and Burlington

laborers lost their lives, and two others were seriously scorched. Greece has definitely decided to disarm. The combined fleet of the powers has departed from her waters, and

duct, in Pennsylvania, six Italian

her claims against Turkey are to be submitted to arbitration. H. F. Harmon, a flour merchant in Boston, who is an uncle of Miss Frank-

ie Folsom, authorizes the statement that she is engaged to President Cleveland, her father's law partner. Geronimo's band recently attacked

the ranches at Casita, on the Sonora railroad, and killed fifteen Mexicans. A company of soldiers pursued the Indians toward the Sierra Madres.

Henry Fryer, an aged gatekeeper in Druid Hill park, Baltimore, lost his life by catching his foot in the crotch of a tree and hanging head downward. His body was warm when discovered. An incendiary fire at Manistee, Michigan, destroyed the Union school and its library, the loss being \$45,000. Six hundred pupils will be accommodated

in the skating-rink and Methodist church. Gustave Mendelson, a traveling salesman for Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, killed himself with a revolver in a house of ill-repute at Milwaukee. His life was insured for \$9,000 in favor of his wife.

An Omaha dispatch reports that Miss Frances S. Folsom, who is soon to marry President Cleveland, is the probable heir to \$250,000 worth of property in Nebraska, now held by her childless grandfather. A cattle company of St. Louis has

leased over two million acres of grazing land in the British Northwest territory for twenty-one years without taxation. The transfers of this land are from her majesty the queen. A jury in New York, after being locked up all night, failed to agree as

to the gullt of General Alexander

Shaler, who was tried for accepting a

bribe for his vote to purchase armory sites from Monmouth Wilson. Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, represents public sentiment in the southwest as demanding that railway traffic be no longer disturbed by strikes. He holds that the bayonet should be used only when absolutely necessary.

A dispatch from St. Louis asserts that but for the newspapers the public would not be aware of a railroad strike at that place. A grocery on the Illinois side of the river was boycotted recently for selling supplies to an engineer of the Vandalia road. The little town of Walton, Ind.

now stirred up against Cornelius Britton, upon whose premises the body of an infant was found a few days ago. The citizens allege that he tried to fasten the crime of infanticide on his servant with evil intent. General Miles, in a letter to the war

who struck. The pay will be \$1.00 for department portraying the unprotected condition of the Mexican border from El Paso to the Colorado river, urges the appropriation by congress of \$200,-000 to strengthen the present forts or

establish additional ones. Col. E. W. Dennison, who formerly kept the Tremont house in Washington, was arrested in Baltimore Saturday on a charge of having forged notes said to amount to \$8,000. He con-sented to return to Washington and is understood to have confessed the crime.

There was held at Toledo Tuesday a reunion of the survivors of the wreck of the steamboat Sultana, which occurred twenty-one years ago near Memphis, by which about one thousand Ohio and Indiana soldiers lost their lives, after being released from confederate prisons.

In a hardware store at Kansas City. Hiram T. Smith killed George W. Armstrong with an ax. It is generally thought that the murderer had lost his mental balance on account of the labor troubles throughout the country. His wife states that he recently tried to end his days with a razor. More than half of the acreage of Da-

kota and Minnesota has already been sown to spring wheat, and the favorable weather enables many farmers in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska to seed their lands. There are indications that winter wheat in Kansas will not be much more than a half crop. Ald, W. T. Brown, of Cedar Rapids. Iowa, while under the influence of

whisky Thursday night, attempted to cowhide F. W. Faulkes, editor of the Evening Gazette. Faulkes laid his assailant's head open with a cane, and was declared an easy winner. Brown will be expelled from the council. The Atchison road has raised the price of first-class tickets from the Missouri river to San Francisco to \$50,

and to Los Angeles to \$40. The Atchison, in carrying freight to California, has to pay to the Southern Pacific full contract rates for the use of the track from Mohave to San Francisco. It appears that the territory at Fort Pierre from which the squatters are to be evicted is a square mile which was purchased for a stock-yards by the

Northwestern Railway company, but title can not yet be obtained. There are about three hundred residents, occupying shanties worth possibly \$25,-

D. W. Purdam, of Manchester, Tennessee, while lying in bed at midnight Sunday, was suddenly confronted by masked men, who opened fire with re-volvers. He roused himself and shot two or more of his assailants, one of them fatally. The crime was due to his testimony against illicit liquor-The retiring Chinese minister, on

aking official leave of President Cleveland, stated that his government most earnestly reciprocated the unvarying courtesy shown the legation. The presi dent replied that the difficulties which had arisen between the governments grew out of race jealousy and the rivalries of labor. A freight train on the Missouri cific road was wrecked Monday morn-

ing on a curve just outside of Kansas City, on account of the removal of spikes from the rails. The engineer was seriously injured, and the fireman and a brakeman were killed. Vice-President Hoxie has offered a reward of \$2,500 for the arrest of the wreckers. Grant county, Wisconsin, is said to be in a state of lawlessness caused by

the depredations of a gang of tramps who have stolen horses and live stock plundered outlying property, and levied blackmail on women and children. A posse of men armed with shotguns and headed by an officer are now on their track.

Mrs. Gorham, of Rockford, Illinois accepted \$280 from some strangers for the original Gorham harvester, which had been stowed away as rubbish When she learned that it was wanted as evidence in a suit for \$1,000,000 for infringement of patent she refused to surrender it, whereupon the sheriff took it on a writ of replevin.

Henry M. Smith, formerly deputy treasurer and deputy sheriff of St. Clair county, Michigan, became grossly intoxicated at Port Huron on Friday evening. Desiring shelter from the rain, he attempted to break into the residence of a merchant named G. C. Meikel, who shot him through the

heart, believing him to be a burglar. The Wabash road was on Monday offered at auction in St. Louis by a federal commissioner. A committee appointed by the holders of stock and bonds made the only bid, \$625,000, at which price the property was knocked down. The lease of the St. Joseph and St. Louis branch went at \$1 to W. F.

Nesbitt, president of the company. The great lawsuit of the Maravillas Mining Company of Pachuca, Mexico, in defense of its property against Andres Tello has been decided by the supreme court in favor of the mining company after a protracted litigation, which cost \$500,000. This is one of the greatest mining cases for a century, and involved property of an enormous value.

C. E. McChesney, Indian agent at Chevenne river, has served upon all the residents of Fort Pierre, Dakota, notice to close at once their trading establishments, on the Sioux reservation and depart within thirty days. The village has eight hundred inhabitants, and the enforcement of the order will entail a loss of \$500,000. The square mile on which the squatters live was once sold by the Sioux chiefs to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad company, but congress failed to ratify the sale.

The total value of merchandise exported from the United States during the month of March, 1886, was \$53,690,-308. and of imports \$60,037.627. In March, 1885, exports were valued at \$51,898,266; imports, \$52,976.345. The total value of exports for the twelve months ended March 31 was \$665,956,-920, and of imports, \$614.778.670-excess of exports over imports, \$51,178,-250, against \$147.588,358 excess of exports over imports for the twelve months ended March 31, 1885. General Master Workman Powderly

denies the truth of the report that he will accept if nominated for the governship of Pennsylvania on the labor ticket this fall. "I have been urged," he con-tinued, "to become a candidate for congressman-at-large, on the ground that if I were elected I might have some influence in originating and perfecting legislation in the interests of the labor men, but I do not think the argument

a good one. Hake my pre ent position and prefer to remain there so long at the organization wants me."

WASHINGTON.

There was much comment in congressional circles upon President Creveland's message on the arbitration of labor disputes. Senator Beck likes the suggestion and says he would name Allen G. Thurman, Joseph E. McDonald, and Roscoo Conking as the commissioners and give them \$10,000

Senator Van Wyck says the president's T. V. Powderly says the president's idea is very good and would result in good.

T. V. Powderly says that the president's plan is better than that of the bill. "I want a department of labor," said he to-day. "I don't believe in doctoring these troubles; I want to go to the root of the disease. We need a department of labor to have records on file to make a careful and experts. on file, to make a careful and constant study of labor questions and he ready to act and recommend action at any time. Ar-bitration should be conducted from this de-

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The sub-committee of the house committee on Pacific railroad which has been charged with the consideration of the Pacific railroad funding bill of Mr. Hoar, which passed the senate, has concluded its work, and is ready to report to the full committee. It is expected that the full committee will adopt the report of the subcommittee. The subcommittee will not report the Hoar bill, but a bill which differs in some important particulars from the bill of Mr. Hoar, the particulars from the bill of Mr. Hoar, the basis of which is the bill submitted to the subcommittee by Representative Hayden, of Massachusetts. The bill is identical in principle with the Hoar bill, but it reduces the funding period to seventy years and provides for a larger annual payment. In the case of the Union Pacific company the semi-annual payment that will be required by the Hayden bill for the period of seventy years is \$906,000 or \$1,812,000 annually. The Hoar bill provides for a semi-annual payment from this company of about \$600,000. The object of both of the bills is to extend the time for the payment of the present indebtedness and to provide for an annual payment to the government of 3 per annual payment to the government of 3 per cent on the amount of the deferred indebtedness. The difference in the amount is to be explained by a different method of com-putation. Experts in both the treasury de-partment and the interior department will be made with success to the house at once. It is not so clear that an attempt will be made with success to have the bill considered in the house at this session. The calendars are already overcrowded, and the session is far advanced. If the whole committee shall accept the report of the sub-committee it will be due to the conviction

CONGRESSIONAL. Senate.

operative.

that an amended Thurman act would be in-

APRIL 21 —The Senate passed the house bill, providing that homestead settlers on public lands within railway limits, who are restricted to less than 160 acres, who have beretofore made or may be reafter make the additional entry allowed either by the act of March 3, 1879 or of July 1, 1879, after having made final proof of settlement and cultivation under the original entry, shall be entitled to have the lands covered by the additional entry patented without any further cost or proof of settlement or cultivation.

vation. On motion of Mr. Plumb the senate passed a bill granting right of way through the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to the Leavenworth, Northern

and Southern Raifroad company.

All the private pension bills on the calendar with the exception of half a dozen passed. Among them one authorizing the sale of timber on certain lands reserved for the use of the Menominee tribe of Indians in Wisconsin and another authorizing actual settlers on the Uncompangre and White River Ute Indian reservation who have taken lands under the pre-emption law to take 160 acres more at \$1.25 an acre after

bona-fide residence of two years. APRIL 22.—The Schate resumed consideration to-day of the interstate commerce bill. Senator Sewell (N. J.) offered an amendment subjecting to the provisions of the bill the Canadian roads having through traffle from points in the United States to the seaboard; also roads running through only one state in competition with roads that run through several states to the same points; providing also that all persons or corporations engaging in inter-state commerce shall first get a license from the rail-road commissioners, the license to be re-vocable for breach of conditions. Without

action the senate went into executive ses-There is strong probability that the senate judiciary committee will report unfavorably the nominations of all the newly ap-pointed justices of the territorial Supreme courts. Senator Edmunds (Vt.) as well as the other republican members of that committee, takes the ground that the removals should not be made in such cases except for cause, and then only by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Senators Mitchell (Oregon), Bowen (Col.), and Van Wysk (Neb.), who were not in sympathy with Edmunds in his recent bout with the administration, are all in full accord with him in this matter, and so conservative a senator as Mr. Pugh (Ala.) is authority for the statement that upon this proposition the republicans of the senate will present a

united front. APRIL 20.—Senator Van Wyck addressed the senate to-day in support of the inter-state commerce bill. His speech consisted mainly of an arraignment of Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington, who had, he said, according to their own testimony, moved on state legislatures, the courts and congress, unblushingly purchasing judges and legis-

He ridiculed the testimony given by Jay Gould in regard to his life before the senate committee on education. The committee, he said, had tremblingly and beseechingly implored Gould to give a minute account of his during exploits, and he consented. Early in life when hard pressed for dinner he adopted his sister's method and went behind the blacksmith-shop to pray. In a few years the tanning business in which he was engaged was in financial stress so overwhelmingly that his partner was driven to suicide, while Gould himself built a register. built a railroad.

At Kansas City Gould was once over-

taken with another religious spasm and wrestled a second time in prayer, telling the people how happy he was, and that he wanted no more money. He had bought the Missouri Pacific for the good of mankind, and should use it only for the glory of God and the benefit of the people. As he was contemplating another raid he felt the necessity of another in-tallment of divine grace, so he went "short" on the promise by pretending that he would not benefit himself by the blessing. It was to be hoped, said the speaker, that he would not indulge in a third prayer on earth. Con-tinuing, Senator Van Wyck said that, should Gould in the end secure an entrance into the New Jerusalem, he would be con-spiring there, from force of habit, to buy a railroad—and when he should have torn up the shining avenues the angels could not restrain him from stealing the golden pavements. [Laughter.]

APRIL 27.—The senate passed to-day bills allotting lands in severally to the Indians of the Round valley reservation, California; appropriating \$-00,000 for the extension of the white house, and authorizing the building of railroad bridges across the St. Croix river between Prescott, Wis., and Stillwater, Mun., and across the Missouri river at or near Kansas City, Mo, at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the line of railroad between either Clay or Jackson county, Missouri, and the county of Wyandotte, Kansas, near Atchison, Kas., at or near Sa-

> [Continued on page 8.] . NewspaperARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.

Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea.

What do I want for breakfast, dear? My wants are all in my mind quite clear. You,—with your cheerful morning smile. Aou,—with your cheerful morning smile, And a pretty dress, my thoughts to beguie Into thinking of flowers; un carnest word That will all through my busy day be heard, And make me sure that my morning light Beams strongly true e'en while dancing bright: Be certain to give me these, all these, And anything else that you can or picase.

But dinner,—what will I have for that? Well, dear, when I enter doff my hat. And turn to the table, I want to see you, Standing; just as you always do. To make me lose all the forenoon's fret, And cheer for the afternoon's work to get; Tell me all your news, and I'll tell mine; And with love and jey and peace we'll dine. Be certain to give me these, all these And anything else that you can or please.

And what for toa? Have I any choice? And what for tea? Have I any choice?
Yes, dear; the sound of your own sweet voice,
And your gentle presence. I always feel
The cares of the day, like shadows, steal
Away from your soul light; and evening rest
Come just in the way I love the best.
So, when you are planning our twilight tea,
With a special thought, in your heart, for me,
Be certain to give me these, all these
And anything else that you can or please.

—Juniata Stafford, in Good Housekeeping.

ART AND NATURE.

"La, me!" said Aunt Melissa, putting on her spectacles, "how you have spruced up, to be sure."

"I never saw such a change in any one in all my born days!" said Mrs.

They were both right. Alfred Perry had changed marvelously in the brief two years that he had been a New York lawyer. The rustic sunbarn had faded away from his cheek, a long silky mustache graced his upper lip, and his hair, curled and scented, was brushed away from his well-developed forehead.

"What will Annette say!" cjaculated Auut Melissa. "I've a great mind to send right up to Squire Dawson's and let her know you've got home!"

But any such proceeding was rendered unnecessary by the opening of the door and the unexpected apparition of Miss Annette Dawson's blooming self, "Why, here she is now!" said Mrs.

"Yes, here she is," sparkled Annetta, and dropping from her apron a tangle of wild flowers, fern plumes, and feathery grasses, she ran up to the new arrival and stood on tip-toe to kiss him.

"Oh, Fred, how glad I am to see you -and how funny your new mustache does feel!

She was radiantly pretty, with dewyhazel eyes, curling silky hair blown over her temples, and a tiny rosebud mouth.

Mr. Perry winced a little.

"You are so abrupt. Annette---" "Not Annettee, Fred. Have you forgotten the dear old name 'Nanny'?" Apparently he paid no heed to what she said; he was carnestly scrutinizing the dimpled, rosellushed face.

"Child, how frightfully sunburned you are-and what an unbecoming color that lilac is -- just exactly the sort of calico dress that every chambermaid wears!"

"Don't you like it?" said Nancy, a ·little discomfited. "But, Fred- —"
"Not so loud, it really startles one. Sit down, Annette-not on the edge of the table, child-how very different your manners are from what I have been accustomed to. Here is a chair."

Nancy Dawson subsided into the cushioned seat, pouting. Evidently her fiancee had come back marvelously changed, and Nancy wasn't altogether certain that she liked the transforma-

She listened to his smooth talk-it was very attractive, yet it was not the old Fred. He spoke of operas, soirces, evening gatherings, and to Nanny it seemed as if he had passed into another world since the day on which, standing beneath the holly tree in the woods, he plighted his troth to her.

"I wish you could have the advantage of a season in New York, Annette, he said. "You have no idea how much it would improve you!'

Nanny looked suddenly up, with a red

stain on her cheek. "Don't you like me as I am, Alfred?"

"There! what a quick-tempered little puss it is!" he said, pulling the silken head. "Of course, I like you, Nan; but you see you're a diamond in the rough

you need polishing."
"You never said so in the old times. Alfred."

"Because, my dear, my standard has been raised since those same 'old times.

"Fred, I wish you had never gone away from Stansdale.' He laughed in the superior, patroniz-

ing way that she so much disliked. But Nanny Dawson went home and cried herself to sleep that night.

The two weeks of her lover's sojourn among his native hills and dales were anything but pleasant to the little village beauty. Everything she did or said or wore seemed to provoke criticism from Alfred Perry; and one day, in a burst of passionate tears, she eried

"What would you have me do, Fred?" "Ex-actly," said Mr. Perry, daintily whisking off the head of a tall buttercup with his ivory-headed cane. "Now you ask me the question, I think a few months with Mrs. Gordon Trevallian in Philadelphia would give your manners the finishing touch which they certainly lack now.

Gordon Trevallian and try to be-

"A little more like other people," laughingly interrupted Mr. Perry.

And Nanny bit her lip and mutely ac-

And when he had taken his departure to New York Annette Dawson packed the trunk, kissed her father and mother good-by, and started for Philodelpia to be civilized according to rule and plummet of the tar-famed Mrs. Gordon Tre-

vallian. Almost before they began to note the progress of time the year rolled round again to the June roses, and the sunny meadow slopes were all crimsoned with the fragrant flush of the wild strawber-

late, it seems to me," pondered Mr. Perry, the evening before ne started for home on his annual vacation, "and I don't know that I like so many French phrases and hackneyed quotations sprinkled through them. Heigho! One gets very tired of the monotony and formality of city society. I'm not sorry, on the whole, that I am going back to Stansdale and little, unsophisticated

Stansdale was as sweet and as sylvan as ever-the honeysuckles as sweet as of old, and Alfred Perry drew a long preath of relief as he sat on the oldfashioned porch.

"How pleasant this is!" he exclaimed aloud "But I should think Nanny would have been down to see me before

"We don't call her Nanny now," said Aunt Melissa, with a little contraction of the brows. "She'd rather be called Miss Minette. 'Taint noways likely she'll come down, neither-she's a dreadful hand for what the fine folks calls 'etiquette' nowadays!"
"Nonsense!" said Perry.

"That's just what I say myself. But that Feladelfy school made another gal of Nanny.

Alfred looked discomfited. The next day he walked up to Squire Dawson's stately red brick house and inquired for

"She might have met me at the door," he thought, as he remembered that the sitting-room window commanded a view

of the road. Ten minutes he sat in the parlor, drearily waiting before the door opened

and Nanny appeared. Not the old, impulsive Nanny with crimson cheeks and sparkling eyes, who would have rushed into his arms with a ery of delight, but a tall, graceful young lady in an irreproachable toilet of white muslin and fluttering ribbons, who curtested low, and touched his hand with

the extreme tips of her lingers.
"Namny?" he faltered aghast. "I am very glad to see You, Alfred," she said, calmly.

"One would scarcely suppose it from your manner," he said, with some pique.

"Mrs. Gordon Trevallian says that impulsiveness is near akin to vulgarity.

Alfred winced. "Namy, will you come for a little walk with me? I can't say a word sit-

ting up here in this stiff fashion." "Not in this broiling sunshine?" Mrs. Gordon Trevallian says our complexions

should be our first care."
"Nonsense!" ejaculated Mr. Perry,
"Pray, Alfred, spare my teelings. Encitement is so so very pronounce! Mrs.

Gordon Trevallian is of opinion---" "Hang Mrs. Gordon Trevallian and her opinions!" blurted out the inconsed

"Well, I mean it!" persisted Mr. Perry, springing to his feet and striding angrdy up and down the room. "She has made a --a mere machine out of you

—she has spoiled you—yes, completely spoiled you" "Dear me!" said Nanny, opening her eyes very wide. "Surely you cannot take exception to my manners. Mrs.' Gordon Trevallain declares I am the most promising pupil she has-and it has been my careful study for the last twelve months to repress all the undue impulsiveness to which you properly

objected." "I was an idiot," burst in Alfred. ^aA too!—an unmitigated blockhead!" He sat contemplating Namny as one might look upon the cold perfection of a lifeless statue. It was Nanny, and yet not Nanny! His own doings yet, how | andaciously declaring that the illustrithought of all the bright freshness and

vivacity that he had deliberately put away from him, his head drooped on his hands, and something very like a sob burst from the laboring depths of his breast.

"Fred! Darling Fred!"

He looked up with a start-it was the old, thrilling voice again. Nanny was kneeling at his side, headless of crumpled ribbons or crushed muslin, her eyes shining up into his face.

"My darling!" he exclaimed, "I hate Mrs. Gordon Trevallian as badly as you do--and, in spite of her prison-house, I am Nanny Dawson still! Tell me that you love me, Fred! Tell me that you like me just as I am!"

"I wouldn't exchange you!" cried Fred, enthusiastically, "for all the so-ciety belies in creation! I've made a donkey of myself, and you are the dearest little tactician in the world to prove to me what a wretched fool I should have been could I had my own way."

Scals as Pets.

Your friend Ernest Ingersoll sends you a message this month about some Indian boys of the Makah tribe, who live at Neah Bay. To find that place. by the way, you must go just behind Cape Flattery, wherever that queer named cape may be. The Deacon says most likely it's a dangerous cape, judging from its title. Well, it seems that the Makah boys have pets and a form of amusement denied to most youngsters. In midsummer great quantities of fur seals approach the shores in that region, and are chased in canoes and killed by the men of the tribe for the sake of both the hides and the flesh. With them come many little "pup" seals, some of which are always captured and taken home.

Tying strings around the necks of the inpus, if the Indian boys make them the Indian boys make them swim in the surf just outside the breakers, and tow their canoes across the bay, and even after them up the rivers. In short, the Indian lads have a world of fun with those gentle and graceful water-dogs .- "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," St. Nicholas for April.

The Kentucky Legislature has before it a bill to prohibit boyeotting. It provides that "any two or more persons who shall band themselves together to prevent any company or corporation from transacting its lawful business shall be punished with a heavy fine or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than a year. A petition favorably to the passage of the bill has received an immense number of signatures at Louisville and in other parts of the State. Its supporters declare that while a man has of course the right to quit work, he has no right to conspire and combine with others to enforce idleness on those who want to work.

The city editor of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph claims that he is personally acquainted with every man, woman, and child within a radius of ten miles of the city; and made it good by walking on a wager along Third street, from the post-office to Market street, and being recognized by every one he metsixty-seven men, fourteen women and twenty-two children.

MISSING LINKS.

A new town in Kansas has been named Tribune in honor of Horace Greeley. The only Presidents who were never in Congress are Washington, Taylor, Grant, Arthur and Cleveland.

It is said that about 10,000,000 crowns yearly are sent home to the fatherland by Swedes dwelling in America.

Mrs. Gen. Fremont has taken a house at Washington and will remain a year among her old friends at the capital.

The "conscience fund" at Washington, begun in 1827, now amounts to \$220,000, and is increasing every year. Lignite may be readily pressed into bricks for burning by the addition of a little tar, or fluid pitch, or asphalt.

Dr. Pesvra, of the University of Michigan, demonstrates that water purifies itself by freezing to the extent of 93 per

The Italian bee is said to be the gentlest of the various kinds and to work on a greater variety of plants than any other. In the United States every 200th man

akes a college course, in England every 500th, in Scotland every 615th and in Germany every 213th. The United States have nearly three

times as many doctors as England, and

nearly four times as many as France in proportion to the population. Harry Brownlee, of Adair county, lowa, has eaten twenty-three big cucumber pickles in four minutes, and

therefore claims to be the champion

pickle-eater of the state. Hot water is good for clocks as well as human beings. An East Saginaw woman boiled the works of a refractory clock for two hours the other day, and since then the timepiece has done good service.

"Now that I am getting old and can climb the bills no longer," says Mr. Ruskin, 'my chief pleasure is to go to the theatre.' Theatre-going with him. he sasy, "is one of the pleasures that have least worn out."

Beavers on Fall Creek, near Wellington, Kansas, have cut down 100 trees last winter, some of them eighteen inches in diameter, floated some of the logs nearly a mile down the stream, and built a complete dam across the creek.

It has been ascertained that the great Jumbo was still a child, the bones still being cartilaginous in part, and the public will never know how he might have looked if he had attained his

Citizens of Augusta, Ga., are talking about resorting to force to drive the Chinese out of town. It has long been the headquarters of Chinese immigration south, and there are hundreds there; and many new arrivals and the promise of more seem likely to result in a decided anti-Chinese movement.

Mr. B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington). writing to the Boston Gazette his reminscences of the late J. H. Paine, miser and musical critic, recalls that the latter set the town aghast on the occasion of Jenny Lind's debut in New York by ous singer had "flatted" notes; in which criticism he was proved to be correct.

Butter, as has been developed by recent discussions on oleomargarine, has its origin among the Scythians. Thracians and Phrygians. After they had become acquainted with the manner of making it, it was only used as a medicine or as an ointment in the baths, but not as an article of food, nor in cookery. It was always in an oily state, and not firm like our butter.

Some of the best corn lands in India are the bottoms of ponds which have been drained, but in certain of these the working of the soil on warm days causes an intolerable itching, followed by burning pain in the skin for some days. The cause of this is found to be the minute spicules of sponges which once grew in the pond and remain in enormous abundance in the dust.

The five states of Delaware, Colorado, Florida, Nevada and Oregon combined, have not so great a population by about 100,000 souls as the city of New York. Yet New York has only eight representatives in Congress, while the live states have sixteen besides ten Senators. Virginia now has the same number of Congressmen as she had in 1879, when there were only sixty-five members of the House.

There is trouble in Berlin because the latest pattern of repeating-rifles adopted in the German army has been surreptitiously conveyed to the French Government. The evidence goes to show that a Saxon officer is the guilty party, and it will go hard with him if he is caught. This is one of the little difficulties inseparable from the kind of intrenched camp business now being done by the principal nations of Europe. Pending a renewal of the fighting the several Governments pilfer one another's military secrets, inventions, plans of

fortresses, etc. John Throp thinks that the new passion flower, Constance Elliott, will probably prove an acquisition. Its color, pure white, with just a suggestion of purple at the base of its corolla, is in its favor, but its chief advantage over the old pessiflora eærulia, from which it springs, is its longer period of bloom. It flowers when the vine is much smaller than the old kind and consequently much earlier when planted out, and will continue all the latter part of summer up to hard frosts. It will probably be as hardy as the present plant, which if cut back and covered will ordinarily survive our winters.

Prince Bismarck is a wise man and uses the press as few statesmen have the sense to use it. Half a million copies of Prince 'Bismarek's anti-Polish speech have been ordered out of the funds of the "reptile press," from the North German Printing Establishment, by the direct order of Dr. Klee, who belongs to the so-called "Literary Bureau." It appears that these copies of the Chancelfor's discourse are intended to be circulated gratis throughout the length and breadth of the country at the expense of a State-supported fund. The speech is not only reproduced in full from the reporter's notes, but it is also divided into paragraphs, each of which is provided with a striking heading.

A correspondent of the New York World tells the following: "One of the

brightest old ladies in New York said to me the other day: Once I started with Mrs. Horace Greeley to ride from her house on Nineteenth street up Broadway in an omnibus. The Rev. Dr. Bentley soon got in and sat down near the door.

We exchanged nods of recognition with him. Presently I was horrified to have Mrs. Greeley pull the strap, and, whisking a little tin pail out from under her shawl, had it to that man of God with the request, 'Doctor, please just step out to that little shop on the corner and get me a cent's worth of emptyings!' handing him the requisite copper. He calmly took the pail, got out, went for the yeast as if it were a matter of course, while the 'bus full of passengers waited, and he came back and handed her the pail, merely saying with a smile, 'He didn't give me any change.' '"

United States Treasurer Jordan sending word to a committee of Congress that he was very busy, and if the committee wished to see him they could come to the Treasury Department, reminded Simon Stevens of an anecdote of William Polk, brother of President Polk, told on himself while he was Minister to Naples. Mr. Polk on his arrival in Naples, as he used to tell the story, duly sent his credentials to the Foreign Office. In a few days the Minister of Foreign Affairs waited upon him in person and informed him that his Majesty the King would give his Excellency Mr. Polk audience on the following day at 11 o'clock. "O, blank blank it!" said Mr. Polk, "tell the king I am very busy in the morning, and if he wants to see me so early he can come around here. I have some very fine old whisky and will be glad to see him and we'll take a drink together. Will you take a drink?"

Women in Business.

A certain class of clerks have always been a source of trouble. They live beyond their incomes, are addicted to nightly orgies, and bring to their morning's work heavy heads, muddled brains and shaking hands. They slight their work and are generally unreliable and unsatisfactory. It was while those afflicted with this kind of clerk were looking around for something reliable that some one was bold enough to try woman at the man's work. Since then they have grown in favor. But the class of women that have found such favor in New York business offices may be said to be distinct in itself. The women composing it are, in many instances, the daughters of professional men and broken down merchants, while perhaps the major part is made up of daughters of poor people of no pretensions.

Much education is neither a necessity nor a requisite in doing the work required of a woman in a business office. A knowledge of stenography or type writing or both, with a quick eve and ear, a retentive memory, and, above all, application and trustworthiness, are the most valuable accomplishments. For it is safe to say that were it not for the last qualification, a characteristic oftener found in women than men-and the writer acknowledges this against his own sex with pain-it is doubtful if women, with their inability to bear up under a great pressure of work, would have gained entrance into the business office. But her fidelity save her. She eannot at a pinch do as much work as the man did who preceded her, but she can do more accurate work and may be relied upon as well when her employer is absent as when present.

It isn't every woman that can be successful in business offices and earn a man's wages. Most of us bave been asked to find employment for "a lady willing to do anything," and have wondered whether there wasn't any one particular thing that she could do better than another. There seems to be little hope of remunerative employment in a cold world like this for ladies willing to do anything. The experience of some of us with this class of persons are usually on the lookout for a berth where, as Mr. Samuel Weller would say, there was "little to do and plenty to get."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Bogus Scissor-Grinders.

"Never get your knife ground on the street," said a well-known cutlery man to a reporter for the New York Tribune. "Why?" asked the reporter.

"Because the chances are that in nine cases out of ten it will be ruined. Seissors-grinding is a poor man's trade. and I don't like to speak about the frauds in the business, just because the one honest man in ten may suffer by it. The fact is that Italian bosses, or whatever they are called-capitalists, perhaps—the same who operate in handorgans and hurdy-gurdies, have bought up large numbers of the little seissorsgrinding machines that are used in the streets. They lease these to Italians, who know as little about grinding a knife or pair of seissors as a blacksmith. These fellows go about the city, gather up knives, and literally ruin them. I have seen knives passed back to the cooks as sharpened which merely had the tarmsh rubbed off until the blade looked bright and new. That isn't so had as when they round up a blade so that it takes a regular siege on the grindstone to put it in proper shape again. There are at least a hundred of these bogus scissors-grinders in New York city and they ought to be arrested as frauds."

A queer freak of nature has occurred at Frey's Bush, a small hamlet southeast of Fort Plain, N. Y. The 12-year-old daughter of Reuben Waltz of that place has been a great sufferer since she was four years old with fits. For the last year one leg and part of that side have been partly paralyzed. Friday afternoon while she was having a severe fit, without any moving of the paralyzed limb the muscles along the thigh violently contracted, causing the bone to break, A doctor was called and set the leg and has hopes that the enild may possibly

Onontiyon, a full-blooded Indian, graduated No. 18 in a class of forty-six at the Bullalo Medical College last week. He is the first of his race to take honors in a course of medicine in this country. His uncle, Oronyethekhia (Burning Sky), was graduated at Oxford, England, and is now a successful practitioner at London, Ont. Onontiyoh is of pure Mohawk blood, and his name signifies "Beautiful Mountain."

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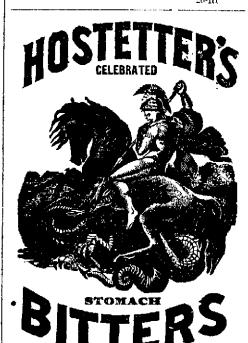
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purpose of treating rectal diseases with

The Brinkerhoff System of Rectal Treatment.

I am prepared to warrant a

Positive and Permanent Cure

Every Case of Piles,

No matter how bad or how long standing, and without

PAIN, DANGER, OR LOSS OF TIME TO THE PATIENT.

Can also cure Fissures, Fistulas, Pruritis, (commonly called Itching Piles), and Ulcers without the use of the knif. Ulceration of the rectum is the cause of a majority of all chronic diseases with which the human family is suffering. The Brinkerhoff System is the only one that has ever cured this malady without using the knife. Send for fifty-two page pamphlet describing above diseases and their treatment.

Remember the Date. Examination Free. DR. A. E. ELLIOTT,

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JOHN BAKER THOMPSON,

Is prepared to fill and deliver

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Ice Cream and Lemon Sherbet

In Bricks and Molds.

The superiority of Thompson's ices is well established, and he has every facility for conducting the business properly. At his establishment

Soda Water & Lemonade are dispensed and an

lee Cream Parlor is Attached.

Order by telephone.

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Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars. They will give you good satisfaction. Try them

and be convinced. Store room and factory two doors east of Union Hotel.

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WEST MAIN STREET,

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Everything the best. A trial Always Satisfies. Fresh Bread on sale at Fred Albrecht's

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MANHOO How Lost, How Restored

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure of Spermatorrhera or Schinal Weakness. Involuntary Schinal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also, Consumption, Epilersy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, etc.

induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, etc.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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Nanny Dawson."

"Well, Fred, I will go to this Mrs.

cepted the amendment.

"Nanny's letters grow rather stiff of

EDUCATIONAL.

Difficult Questions to be Settled by Influence of Public School Teachers-Popular Ignorance-New or Current Ideas

LATIN GRAMMAR.

Prof. C. W. Tufts, principal of the city and township high school at Ottawa, Ill., writes as follows to the Journal of Education:

Among the difficult questions for a teacher of Latin in the high school to

How much Latin Grammar shall be given in the high-school course? What shall it be? What for each year? One teacher takes his pupils rapidly through Cæsar, Cicero, Vergil, and perhaps Horace and Livy. He gives them Roman history and geography of ancient Italy. At the end of the four years he is surprised to find that although they can translate very readily, they all get heavy conditions when they attempt to enter such colleges as Harvard, Yale, Ann Arbor, or Cornell-all conditional in grammar. The fault with this teacher is, he has almost utterly disregarded the grammar, except a few outlines absolutely necessary to make a translation.

Another teacher sits at his desk,-a grim Gradgrind,-looks savage, and declares that he will be thorough. Thorough, thorough; how he harps on that word! If children were jugs, into which knowledge could be poured and made to stay there, he would be the ideal teacher; but they are not jugs. As it is, he squeezes all the juice out of Latin, and makes it dry as dead men's bones. He makes his pupils hate Latin till they fairly dread to get a lesson. I have known a class of thirty to dwindle down to four, in four years, under such a teacher; four weak-eyed, round-shouldered, sickly, overworked pupils left to graduate in the Latin course, so broken in health that they could not go (and did not) through the college course which they entered upon so free

from conditions. Between these two extremes there must be a middle course' which should be followed by the teacher who desires to make the high school what it ought to be; who desires to make strong, longwinded men and women of his pupils who desires to do the greatest good to the greatest number; who desires to reach the masses of the pupils who come to him, and graduate large classes of ordinary young men and women,—not small classes of intellectual prodi-

A pupil is not expected to know everything about Latin when he enters college. If such knowledge were his, the college would be useless for him. Most of us use Latin grammars which are calculated for high-school and college use as well. A large part of the contents of any one of these grammars should not be loaded upon the memory of high-school pupils. Hence, the heavy responsibility of culling is left to the teacher. How many of us give as much time and study as ought?

point except the mere outline should be weighed by the teacher with the utmost care. This question should be constantly before him: "Will the effort to remember this point be more of a hindrance to my pupils than the knowledge of it will be a help?" It is better to teach too little, and teach it well, than to attempt to teach too much and get our pupils all mixed up. The things which the average pupil remember are not those which have been brought up in class two or three times, but those that have been before them secres of times. In visiting a large number of high schools I have been impressed with the fact that the majority of teachers ask only such grammatical questions as they themselves happen to remember, and omit such as have become rusty to them, when perhaps the rusty point is the very one the pupil needs.

POPULAR IGNORANCE.

Popular ignorance is far more dangerous to-day than it was one hundred years ago. To-day the laboring man, owing to the telegraph and steamengine, can unite in powerful organizations reaching throughout the country. General education is necessary to-day to the existence of civil society in its present form. A very ignorant community cannot be virtuous and moral and public spirited. In a crowded society education, if not the cause, is certainly a prime condition of morality and publie spirit and virtue, -a something without which the latter cannot exist. Education is a matter of general and not merely local interest. It may well be that a present inhabitant of New York has more at stake in the schools of a small village in Tennessee or Arkansas, to which he in the course of events may move, than in those of New York itself. The schools of a community rebound not only to the benefit of those immediately supporting them, but often, and quite as much, to other and more distant communities. No community can be sure of reaping the legitimate fruits of its efforts in the cause of education if its sister communities are allowed to neglect the matter nearly altogether. E. J. Jones in Andover Review.

INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL-TEACH-

ERS. Most people do not appreciate the moral work done by the teachers in the school term, quite apart from any work in books and lessons. The "course of study" is changed from year to year, and we hope it is improving, because, gradually, more attention is given to the kind of instruction needed by the children. But, after all, it is their daily intercourse with refined and conscientious teachers which really educates the children, and it is of far more consequence than any technical system pursued. Strangers who visit our public schools are puzzled to know where we keep the children of "the very poorest families." They do not recognize them in the rows of neat-looking boys and girls before them, and are unwilling to believe that the children sitting there, with white aprons, and nice shoes and stockings, and clean faces and hands, have come from the most squalid part of Boston, from "homes" that do not deserve the name. But their teachers knowing all about these homes, have been daily teaching them the self-respect that comes from cleanliness and neatness. They are even ready to supply

aprons which the httle waifs need that they may come to school! The truantofficer, whose name is a dread to the idle boy who shirks his school, is in reality a kind friend to the poorer boys, who form a greater number of the daily "truants." He has his closet full of boots and shoes, contributed by friends, and thus he is ready to supply them to those who would really stay for want of them, -- Edward Everett Hale, in "Vacation-Schools in Boston," St. Nicholas for April.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Don't imagine your feelings the only ones in the schoolroom to be injured-

Enthusiasm is the key to love for one's work, coupled with a moderate aptitude, is the key to success.-J. O. Taylor, Texas.

Character in pupils should be our first and prominent aim. If we fail here, we most disastrously fail.—Supt. Edward Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.

It is not the mental work at school

that hurts; it is the irregular, perhaps vicious habit of living, and improper and excessive pleasure-seeking, which do the damage, and concerning which the statisticians are silent.—School Ed. The attempt to induce a large class of

young teachers to imitate the experience of others can only end in failure. However varied the form which knowledge may take, the methods of instruction are personal characteristics.—La. School

The teacher's authority should never be abused from over-use. It should be a great reserve power,-a mighty force, -of whose existence pupils are conscious, and which they recognize as the controling element of the school. Get them to do the work from interest,from personal regard, if possible; if that fails, then compulsion should be used, and unwaveringly .- Central School

One of the main objections urged against our graded system is, that it compels the pupils to work in a mass; that the individuality of a pupil is repressed; that the bright, active ones must go along with the dull and the indolent. Let a teacher be placed in charge of a less number of pupils, and there will be more time to devote to the various classes.—Supt. J. G. Edgerly,

Believe me the thoughts and fancies of leisure hours also need directing and guarding. A boy will never make a less successful business man, if, when business hours are over, he can turn with zest to a wisely written book, and follow the author into the wide realm of facts and fancies, lights and shadows, that rise and fall over all the strange problems of human existence.—Miss ${\it Alice\ Freeman.}$

What the schools need is not more of arithmetic and grammar, but more of heart culture,—æsthetic and moral training; less cramming and driving for per cents; more moral instruction. The world needs good men as well as good accountants and grammarians, and there is to-day less lack of intelligence than of public virtue and private fair-dealings, less lack of knowledge than of an inclination toward a nobler life,—a life of justice, kindness, and mercy-Dr. John B. Peaslee, Cincinnati

NEW OR CURRENT IDEAS. We shall be the last to decline new iedas; we enjoy them for their freshness. but we cannot help feeling that it will be much healthier for the educational system of America if we spend more time and thought in comprehending and digesting current ideas. In this age of the world new ideas will come fast enough and be accepted readily enough, the danger is lest they be not properly weighed, appreciated, and applied. An idea is of little value to the world until it gets age enough to make its permanency hopeful. The first year's trial of any educational experiment is almost invariably at the expense of the school. The new must wear off befere its value is a definable quantity. We usually see the virtue of the new idea, and become weary with the old. The days of too great conservatism are fast passing; there is danger of too great fickleness now. We need to heed the warning to hold fast that which

Science for the Sick. Invalids, as a rule, have a great deal of leisure on their hands-more of it than they like—and to fill this time pleasantly is a question involving a great deal more than mere amusement. The importance of mental distraction to invalids is a fact too universally recognized to call for comment here, my object in this paper being merely to suggest a mode of distraction that, in my own experience, has not only been attended with the happiest results physically, but has proved a source of intense and never-failing pleasure. I allude to the study of botany-not the tiresome, profitless study of text-books, but of the

woods, and fields, and meadows. The beauty of this pursuit is that it takes the student out-of-doors, and throat and hing troubles, as have been truly said, are house-diseases. I am speaking, of course, to those who have begun to fight the enemy before he has captured the inner defenses, and who are supposed to be strong enough to do a reasonable amount of walking, and some solid thinking. For botany, though the simplest of the sciences, cannot be mastered without some effort. You are met right at the threshold by that fearful, technical vocabulary which must be conquered before advancing a single step—a labor so formidable and repellent, when undertaken according to the old school-book method, that I do not wonder so many have shrunk away from it in disgust, or in despair. - E. F. Andrews, in Popular Science Monthly

In case a young man in Burmah breaks a matrimonial engagement the law compels him to give the jilted girl a bulldog worth 30 rapees, a pig three feet in girth, a spear, a fork, a bag, a piece of ornamental cloth and five pots of khoung.

for April.

Senator Ransom is called the dandy of the senate, being remarkably neat in his dress. He is a "cuff-shooter"-always pulling down his cuffs so that at least three inches of them may be seen below his coat-sleeves.

The Sinking of the Alabama.

From the account, in the April Century, by John Meintosh Kell, the second officer in command of the Alabama, we take the following: "When the firing ceased, Captain Semmes ordered me to dispatch an officer to the Kearsarge to say that our ship was sinking, and to ask that they send boats to save our wounded, as our boats were disabled. The dingey, our smallest boat, had escaped damage. I dispatched Mester's-mate Fullam with the request. No boats appearing, I had one of our quarter boats lowered, which was slightly injured, and I ordered the wounded placed in her. Dr. Galt, the surgoon who was in charge of the magazine and shell room division, came on deck at this moment and was at once put in charge of the boat, with orders to take the wounded to the Kearsarge.' They shoved off just in time to save the poor fellows from going down in the ship.

"I now gave the order for 'every man to jump overboard with a spar and save himself from the sinking ship.' To enforce the order, I walked forward and urged the men overboard. As soon as the decks were cleared, save of the bodies of the dead, I returned to the sternport, where stood Captain Semmes, with one or two of the men and his faithful steward, who, poor fellow! was doomed to a watery grave, as he could not swim. The Alabama's stern-port was now almost to the water's edge. Partly undressing, we plunged into the sea, and made an offing from the sinking ship, Captain Semmes with a life preserver and I on a grating.

"The Alabama settled stern foremost, launching her bows high in the air. Graceful even in her death-struggle, she in a moment disappeared from the face of the waters. The sea now presented a mass of living heads, striving for their lives. Many poor fellows sank for want of timely aid. Near me 1 saw a sale by druggists and at country stores. float of empty shell-boxes, and called to one of the men, a good swimmer, to examine it; he did so and replied, 'It is the doctor, sir, dead.' Poor Llewellyn! he perished almost in sight of his home. The young Midshipman Massit swam to me and offered his life-preserver. My grating was not proving a very buoyant float, and the white caps breaking over my head were distressingly uncomfortable, to say the least. Maffit said: 'Mr. Kell, take my life-preserver, sir; you are almost exhausted. The gallant boy did not consider his own condition, but his pallid face told me that his heroism was superior to his bodily suffering, and I refused it. After twenty minutes or more I heard near me some one call out, 'There is our first lieutenant,' and the next moment I was pulled into the boat, in which was Captain Semmes, stretched out in the stern-sheets, as pallid as death. He had received during the action a slight contusion on the hand, and the struggle in the water had almost exhausted him. There were also several of our crew in the boat, and in a few moments we were alongside a little steam-yacht, which had come among our floating men, and by throwing them ropes saved many lives. Upon reaching her deek, I ascertained for the first time that she was the Deerhound. owned by Mr. John Laneaster, of England. In looking round I saw two French pilot-boats engaged in saving our erew, and finally two boats from the Kearsarge."

The First Cigar.

The first smoke don't last as long as a case of sea-sickness, but while it does last it is original and unique. The new smoker is no judge of cigars. He invariably takes a strong one. He goes a good deal by the box in which he finds the cigars. If a cigar has a fancy paper ring about it he will take it at any price. If he lives he will know better. Out on the shady side of the barn he takes himself and his cigar. He is afraid that someone will molest him. He lights the cigar, and holding it in the most awkward manner between his fingers puffs and expectorates. It seems manly to smoke, and he pictures himself narrating to his chums how well he handled himself and his first cigar. The sensation is not at all pleasant. He allows longer time to elapse between his puffs, and wishes that the cigar would burn up more rapidly. The mouth has a peculiar taste, which frequent expectorations will not remove. The old familiar fence is turning green. He sees everything circle around him. He is better after a while. Flat on his back on the green sward, he looks up at the bue heavens overhead and watches the fleecy white clouds float in many directions. Dinner has no attractions Candy would not tempt him for him. to get up. He hears his name called by an elder brother. It sounds way off, as if in a dream. Nearer and nearer it comes, and finally the owner of the voice comes around the corner of the barn. He guessed the cause, for he sees the half-smoked cigar. If he is a real good boy with a box full of Sundayschool tickets he will tell his mother, and the young smoker will be taken to the house and lectured for the rest of his boyhood days. If he is a real bad boy, one whose badness insures his living to manhood's estate, he will get his sick brother up on the hay in the old barn, and will tell a fib at the table to excuse his absence. His kindness will cost the inexperienced smoker later on many marbles, much candy, and the best of everything. He will threaten to inform their parents many times of the first smoke, and will scare the smoker into many scrapes and much trouble. -St.

A young man of Guyton hired a horse and buggy to take a young lady to a party, telling the livery-stable man he was going only three miles in the country, when in reality it was nineteen. This the owner of the horse and buggy learned after they had left, and jumping on a horse he followed. Arriving to get back as best they could. - Savan- proof. nah (Ga.) News.

Paul Globe.

"Well," observed the bank President to the leading director, "the cashier seems to have cleaned out things thoroughly." "Where is he?" "Gone to Canada." "Then the bank is left," plied the director ruefully. "Yes," responded the President, with a sigh, "and that is about all he did leave."— N. Y. Graphic.

"WHAT WAIT I FOR?"

The Subject of Sam Jones' Sermon.

Look here, brother. In the first place you don't believe what you say about this. If there's anybody that ought to be happy and cheerful and enjoy them-selves, it is the Christian! Isn't that so? And these old fellows you see mumbling and moaning about the church—that ain't religion. It is liver disease that got hold of 'em. There's many a fellow thinks he's got heart religion, and there's nothing the matter with him except liver complaint. That's so! I've been that way myself. I know how it is. I can laugh and I can enjoy anything. If that's what you think you needn't come to the altar to me to-night. You get Simmons Liver Regulator. That's what cured me.

Whole cloves are now used to exterminate moth. It is said they are more effectual as destroying agent than either tobacco, camphor, or cedar shavings.

Chionanthus Compound.

Is certainly the most effective remedy for the Liver, Kidneys and Blood which has ever come before the people. It is growing into favor rapidly, as we expected it would. One person using it tells neighbors of its prompt curative action. It therefore requires less advertising than any remedy in the market. It cures all conditions dependent upon a disordered state of the Liver, Kidneys, or Blood. Such a Jaundice, Torpid and inactive Liver derangements of the Kidneys Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Boils, Scald-Head of children, Excoriations of infants, etc. The medicine is pleasant to take, and contains the best Liver and Blood purifying properties known. A physician who has prescribed it many years, says he never had any medicine which gave such sat sale by druggists and at country stores.

Second-story thieves have again appeared in Brooklyn. A second-story hief, like a second-story house, is seldom without abasement.

Ten to Twenty Years of Success for a remedy that has in that time never been wanting in all that is claimed for it certainly ought to give confidence to those who have not tried Simmons Liver Regulator. The trial of it is attended with no inconvenience, no danger, no doubt; if it will not cure you it can possibly do you no harm, and in no case of bilious headache, constipation, liver disease or its attendant evils has it, ever been known to fail. Beware of bogus and counterfeit "Simmons," gotton up to sell on the reputation of the genu-

Silence may be golden, but a dentist MT. VERNON & PAN HANDLE ROUTE, has never yet been able to fill teeth

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa. writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs." Call a Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung discases. Large bottles \$1.00.

The Saturday Gossip calls a pretty and attractive maid-servant "A Door Belle." She must be quite nobby.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering from low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by ail means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. you will be surprised at the rapid result that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return again and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bit-Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. T. Baltzly.

Every woman thinks her own baby the handsomest, thus verifying the proverb that beauty is kin deep.

Buckidn's Arnica Salve

The greatest medical wonder of the world Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. Mar23,83,1y

There is an art in putting on gloves. says a fashion paper. It is easy enough after you get your hand in.

A Card

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Iuman, Station D. New York City. oct30-ly

The day of the wooden nutmeg is not altogether past. Two hundred patents have been issued at Washington for machines to polish low-grade coffee that it may be palmed off on the innocent as first quality.

When the system is weakened through debility or other cause, a strong tonic medicine is what is needed. James Donaghy, of Zanesville, O., writes: This is to certify that I have been suf fering from general debility and loss of appetite for more than three months. Hearing of the wonderful curative properties of Mishler's Herb Bitters I tried three or four bottles and am entirely

The American joke has been formally introduced into Japan.—Arkansaw Trav-

The Rev. Wm. Stout, Wiarton, Ont. states: "After being ineffectually treated by seventeen different doctors for Scrofat the house he took possession of his ula and blood diseases, I was cured by property and returned, leaving the pair Burdock Blood Bitters." Write him for

> ROYER'S GERMAN SPECIFIC cures Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels. For old or young, pleasant to take. Price 25c. For sale by druggists and at country

Itch of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Schuckers, Druggist, Massillon. 37-4m

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Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday
Frains 7 and 8, known as the Orrville and Prains 7 and 8, known as the Orrville and Columbus accommodations, leave Orrville at 430 a.m. and at Cincinnati at 2:15 p.m.

Trains 7 and 8 leave Columbus at 4:30 p.m. arriving at Orrville at 8:45 p.m., connecting with P., F. W. & C. No. 4, for all points east.

For further information, address

E. C. JANES,

Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE. P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect March, 1885. Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows ·CENTRAL TIME.

GOING WEST Depart. No. 1, Fast Line. † 3 52 a. m †10 24 ** † 1 55 p. m. Fast Line, To 52 a. m. Chicago Express, 10 24 4 5 Ft. Wayne Mail, +1 55 p. m. Mail Express, 5 18 Local Accomodation 17 26 a. m. GOING EAST

Depart. Day Express, Mail Express, Fast Line, Eastern Express, ‡ 2 49 a. m *1 12 p. m. *12 P. M. † 9 07 a. m.

Puliman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Carsattached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; castbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisbugh, Baitimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York

York,
For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets
and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily, +Daily except Sunday.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent. JAMES MCCREA, PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Tains,

In effect Nevember 29, 1885, until further notice Now Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

	٠	_		
STATIONS.	Mail.	Ex.	Acc'm.	
Lande	7 Q0 AM			
Lorain	7 10*			4 002
Sheffeld	7 203	4 30*		4 10
Patterson	7 28	4 49		4 30
Grafton	7 40	5 00		4 45
		0 00		ũ 10
Cleveland	6 45	4 10		3 304
11: 01		 -		
Grafton ly	£ 50	5 15		5 10
Belden	7 58 8 07	5 28		6 00
Eharte		5 32		6 15
York Medina	8 15 8 25	5 40		6 30
Chippewa Lake	8 36	5 48		
Seville	8 46	5 59*		7 35
Sterling	8 55	6 07 8 14	**********	8 08
Easton	9 10		**********	8 80
i Silver Greeki	0.10	6 29	********	9 10
Warwick	9 21	6 40		0.40
Canal Futton	9 30	6 48	******	9 40
Pauls	9 40	6.58*	••••••	10 00
Massillon	9 55	7 10	11 00 4 25	10 20
Navarro		7 25	6 00 дэг	
dustus	10 15	7 80	6 22	11 35
Justus Barrs Mills	10/22	7 87	6 82	11 50
Strasburgh	10 33	7 49	6 45	12 10 r 12 85
Strasburgh Canal Dover	10 45	8 92	7 60	
New Philadel	10 54	8 10	7 09	
Goshen		8 15	7 16*	1 30 1 45
Tuscarawas	11 05*	8 20*	7 20*	
Urichville ar	11 15	8 30*	. 20	1, 55
			7 30	2 15
	11 47*	******	7 40*	8 06
Stillwater	11 59*		7 50	3 20
Tippecanoe	2 00 PM		8 00	3 45
Freenort	12 24	*********	8 20	5 00
Butler	12 37		8 30	5 30
Clevenger			8 37*	5 45
Clevenger	12 50		8 40	6 00
Flushing	1 01		8 52	6 20
	1 12*		9 02	6 10
Bruce	1 18		9 09	6 55
Fairpo.nt	1 27		9 17	7 15
maymirg	1 37		9 27	7 35
Kidds	1 43		9 33	7 15
Barton	1 48		9 39	8 00
Panco	1 57		9.48	8 15
	2 10		10 (K	9 16
Ar. Wheeling by	Street (ær from	Bridge	port.
(3	OINO	NORTH	·····	
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STATIONS.		CLEx		
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Hevenger... C Dover Strasburg Barr's Hills..... Easton. 7 55
Storling 7 55
Seville. 8 03
Chippewa L *8 14
Medina 8 25
York. 8 32
Eharte. 8 40 ar Grafton...... 8 55 5 30 Cleveland 10 00am 10 80am e Grafton... 9 05 5 10 7 05pm 7 15 7 45 Patterson *9 15 5 49 Elyria 9 25 *6 02 Sheffeld *9 82 6 10

All trains daily (Sundays excepted), 8 25 pm

CONNECTIONS. At Cleveland with fast trains for the East. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line (1) At Elvria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
(2) At Cratton with C. C. & L. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.
(3) At Sterling with A. & G. W. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.
(4) At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.
(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.
(6) At Dover with M. & C. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.
(7) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton and Zancsville.
At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent. (1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for

Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent, OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country. Foremost amongst the strongest, richest

and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the milliontire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will al-

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York,

The remaining \$50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding \$5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of \$25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for each can do so at 10 per cent. discount in \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth \$3,000.000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle. the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent, upon the stock after paying 6 per cent, on the bonds,

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company. 145 Broadway, New York.—The N. Y. Financier.

the shoes and stockings and clean

Massillon Independent.

H. C. BROWN, - ADMINISTRATOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 One Year
 \$1.50

 Six Months
 1.00

 Three Months
 50

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1886.

It is a pleasure to learn the improvement in the health of Ex-Pres ident Arthur.

see a railroad running midway between this city and Navarre?

by the council, past, and present. has not been very considerate. It looks as though the Massillon

waterworks bill will get through the General Assembly in a shape satisfactory to all. ONE fails to hear of any effort

towards bringing the Chicago & Atlantic railroad to Massillon. There is now reason to believe that if propbe built through this city. very general movement in this county

toward celebrating Arbor Day. This is the only holiday which leads to any thing practical, and is the only one to which no attention is paid. When the question of new water-

THE announcement of Judge Pease as a candidate for Common Pleas Judge of this Judicial District appears this week. Every one who has had any legal business with him will be pleased to read the announcement, and he will without doubt receive the thoroughly well deserved compliment of a renomination and election without opposition.

to organize and take proper action.

ompliment of a renomination and lection without opposition.

The Massillon correspondent of the Plain Dealer wrote a silly letter o his paper the other day, in which is endeavored to show that the Rethe Plain Dealer wrote a silly letter to his paper the other day, in which publican organization in this city was falling to pieces. The statements were too foolish to merit any reply at length, but why does not this able and consistent writer who he endeavored to show that the Rethis able and consistent writer who talks politics so bravely in foreign newspapers, offer the same fnformation in his Massillon sheet?

Ir is said that the Canton people wish to have another story added to ments made. This matter should be left to the people of the county to decide, as they, and not Canton, have to pay for such work. The county has been pouring its benefits into Canton for these many years, and it would be exceedingly proper in that town to build this other story hereoff considers and encampments. And the cardinal contract of the visitation and the care of the sick, the relief of the dead, and the education of the orphan. But, in addition to these beneficent objects and ministrations, the still further declared purposes of the Order are, to improve and elevate the character of man; to imbut him with proper conceptions of his capabilities for good; to enlighten his mind; to enlarge the sphere of his affectious, and lead him to a cultivation of the true fraternal relation designed by the great Author of his being.

For the purpose of attaining these noble and worthy objects this organization has two branches, closely related to each other, namely, lodges and encampments. And the cardinal contractions and the care of the sick, the relief of the dead, and the education of the orphan. But, in addition to these beneficent objects and ministrations, the still further declared purposes of the Order are, to improve and elevate the character of man; to imp the Court House, and other improveself, especially since it is urged that the increased population of that place makes it necessary.

ATTENTION is called to the excellent point made by our Chapman correspondent in speaking of the appointment of a mine inspector for this district. The spectacle of John McBride, a Democrat, asking Governor Foraker to appoint Robert Bell, a one time Democrat but now a giddy butterfly dangling over heads of both parties ready to sip the sweets from either of them, is truly refreshing, Mr. Bell greatly assisted the cause of the Republican candidates at the last spring election by doing all in his power to defeat them, but it would be well to take the will for the deed, and allow Mr. Bell to commemorate his valorous achievements by remaining at home.

A rew persons whose subscription have just expired, before renewing, have seemed to have felt some doubt as to the Independent's continuance. Although under the direction of an administrator, there has not been any thought of stopping the publication of the paper. On the contrary the whole office is better prepared to execute orders of all kinds than ever before, and the present managers expect that when great ships go through Massillon on their way from New Orleans to Liverpool, and a band stand is built in the Main Street Park, the INDEPENDENT will be on hand to chronicle the events, so don't worry about the matter but pay your subscription without fear of the future.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

News of Interest to the Members of the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

Four Hundred Persons Attend the Anniversary of Odd Fellowship.

The Speech of the Rev. J. B. Helwig at the Banquet Monday Evening.

No lodge in the State stands better Do the people of Massillon wish to than the Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F., of this city, and in the celebration of the sixtyseventh anniversary of the establishment of their Order in America, held THE treatment of Senator Conrad | last Monday evening in the K. of P. Hall, their reputation was fully sustained. Nearly four hundred guests responded to the invitations and enjoyed the excellent programme, the equally good supper, to say nothing of the social amusement. The early part of the evening was taken up with recitations by David T. Howells and Miss Lillie Thompson, vocal solos by Mr. C. F. Balfour, and choruses by the choir of the First Methodist Church. Canton Russell had intended to drill, but the great throng made this impossible. The Rev. J. B. er efforts were made, the road would | Helwig, of Akron, the speaker of the evening, made an address, which, as a guest said, if delivered in public, "would THERE does not seem to be any have made Odd Fellows as fast as the lodge could have turned them out." The greater part of the speech is to be found below. Mr. H. C. Brown spoke a few words concerning the Patriarchs Militant, after which supper was served by eaterer Thompson. Visitors did not leave until after midnight. THE SPEECH.

works, electric lighting, city buildings, a new east and west railroad, and natural gas are to be discussed and settled, as they are at this time, it would look well for the business men

THE SPEECH.

Friends and representatives of the fraternal and the behaviour of Odd Fellows, Sixty-seven years ago, the Baltimore American contained the following notice:

"A few members of the society of Odd Fellows will be glad to meet their brethren for consultation upon the subject of forming a lodge. The meeting will be held on Friday evening, 2d March."

meeting will be held on Friday evening, 2d March."

To the two who had issued that notice there were two more added at the meeting. And, as cards were not in use by the London Order, they proceeded by mutual examination to test each other. And whilst the result of the examination was entirely satisfactory, they were but four in number, but, by ancient usage the number had to be five in order to form a lodge. They must be Odd Fellows and not even.

And so however great were their regrets and anxioties to form a lodge, the temptation was not sufficient to affect their fidelity to a fundamental regulation of the Order. Ardeutly, it is said, as they desired to organize, they would not violate the organic law.

Frequent conferences were held and a new search was made for an additional member, but without success. Again they had recourse to the

without success. Again they had recourse to the This notice, we are told, had the effect of

and of the United States of America In the year 1825, Thomas Wildey, the then presiding officer of the Grand Lodge of the United States, returned to England and obtained from the Manchester Unity an independent charter, granting to the Grand Lodge of the United States authority "to conduct the bosiness of Odd Fellowship without the interference of any other country," so long as the same is administered according to the principles of the purity of the Order. And so in that manner there was organized and established the Order of American Odd Fellowstablished the Order of O stablished the Order of American Odd Fellow-rip, the principal objects of which are the visitation and the care of the sick, the

lodges and encampments. And the cardinal virtues of Friendship, Love and Truth were made the platform on which they were to stand.

And here, my friends it occurs to me, there is

And here, my triends it occurs to me, there is an increasing mission, a growing obligation in the interests of harmony and fraternity between man and his fellow-man. Harmony and fraternity also in comparatively a new field, but none the less important and imperative because recent or new. At no previous period in the history of this country has there been such a demand for the application of the fundamental articulars of the country has there been such a terminal for the ap-plication of the fundamental principles of this Order to both the moral and the material affairs of man as there is at this time. Influences must be brought to bear from some source that will produce more of the spirit of fraternity, now especially between the man that has the dollar and the man that has the labor; between the man that has the muscle and the man that has the money. These must work together for good and not for evil or injury one to the other. Not in antagonism but in harmony with each other. The water that turn the wheel must not freeze up the mill in which the wheel is, neither must the mill grind the water that gives power to the wheel. The bees that make the bareau water that gives power to the water. wheel. The bees that make the honey must not destroy the hive and the clover, netther should the hive and the clover allow the bees to starve or to freeze. Labor should be temperate and ndustrious and economical, and capital should This is not the occasion to discuss this subject

further, however prominently it has thrust liself into public notice. And I make this reference to it only in the light of the fact that the underlyit only in the light of the fact that the underly-ing principles of our Orderare not merely friend-ship, and love, but they are friendship and love, and these over all crowned with the truth— crowned with that which means fair deating between man and his fellow-man; crowned with that which means exact justice between man and his tellow-man; crowned with that which means heart-reality, heart-fidelity, heart-honesty, heart-charity, heart-uprightness and conscien-ciousness before God and in our relations to our fellow-men.

Such is the character of the capstone with which we have crowned friendship and love and not truth only in the lodge room, but truth as that affects the life outside; truth, as that affects the business life, the moral and the religas that ancets the life outside; Irith, as that affects the business life, the moral and the religious life of the citizen in every relation to his fellow-men. And when we so speak we do not press this subject too far, since "mo soul can soar too high whose aim is God-giren truth and a brother's love for man." And we do not press this subject too far either, since "truth is truth to the end of the reckouing." "Truth once clicited never dies; its light is never extinguished; it is never permitted to fall to the ground." Truth may have a stormy voyage, but God is in the storm. Or, to change the figure, Truth my at times yet seem to be in her cradic—yet young. Be it so! She is never in her coffin; never on her way to burial; neer drad, but always alive and ever growing. Long ago there was me who said. "Iam the trua," and there were those then, also, who sought to destroy hinh. But of these it was soon also said: "They that seek the young child's life are dead." And so we should ever be true to the truth; true to that principle with which we have

and we should not sever the body from her living nead. Remember that he who said: "Thom shalt love the neighbor as thyself," also said: "Thom shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy soul," And there aione lies the hope for humanity.

The lodge is not divine, it does not profess to be; it does not profess to impart salvation; it does not profess to forgive sins; it does not profess to redeem the soul from the power of death, these alone, my friends, can be found in the Divine Savior of men. In none other name is there salvation. None other truth leads on to immor-

truth; true to that principle with which we have crowned friendsnip and love. Wherever that leads we should follow. Her origin is divine, and we should not sever the body from her living

tality. And hence, also, on none other foundation can the human soul build safely and securely for an endless life.

My third and last thought and inquiry briefly shall be: How for has our benevolest Order made the oriwiples of fraternity and charity langible and substantial realities? Not charity and fraternity as a theory only, or as a beautiful sentiment merely, or a deep sigh of pity, ending with a long breath of relief, but charity and fraternity materialized a fiving, practical work. When we glance at the grand aggregate of the work of the Order we find that in its history there have been 1,151,893 brothers aided by weekly benefits and contributions; that there have been 151,222 widowed families relieved; and that the total relief fund of the Order has been \$35,918,306. Now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity.

In the year 1879 there were 7,094 lodges, with a

and charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity.

In the year 1879 there were 7,094 lodges, with a membership of 459,218. Up to the year 1881, a half a decade from the preceding number, there were 8,057 lodges, with a membership of 532,167. If the years to come in the present decade present an exhibit equal to the past, we may safely assume that in the year 1859 the Order will number more then 9,600 lodges and over 700,000 members. Adding the Encampment, and there are at present over 10,000 lodges and over there are at present over 10,000 lodges and over 630,000 members. The 739 lodges of Ohio have in round numbers 49,000 members.

round numbers 49,000 members.

And we learn also that the progress of the Encampment has been no less, but even greater than that to which we have already referred. There are 44 grand and 1.934 subordinate encampments, and to which, within the two years past, there have been added 20,000 members, making a total membership of nearly 100,000 to the present time. And with regard to the Rebecca Degree lodges, of which there are 4,132, we learn that they are also in a most prosperous condition. Their Ohio membership is already 5,000 and their relief fund for the year 1881, per last general report, was \$12,220 and with the addition of this branch of the Order, Odd Fellowship has three complete departments of work and benevolence.

But now in memoriam. Up to the year 1881 there were also 112,000 members of the Order laid to rest in their graves.

"These laye gone before,

"These have gone before,
To that untried and silent shore
And to our graves we walk
In the thick foot-prints of departed men."

In the thick foot-prints of departed men."

Over the doorways of the great cathedral at Milan there are three inscriptions spanning as many arches. Over one is carved a wreath of roses and underneath is the legend: "That which pleases is only for a moment." Over the second arch is scalptured a cross, and there the words are: "That which troubles is only for a moment." Underneath the great central entrance in the main aske is the inscription: "That only is important which is immortal" Friendship is, love is, truth is. But we must not separate those graces from that God in whom they originate. And they must have an origin, but that origin cannot be in man, but in him alone in whom we find a common fatherhood. And in our friendship to our fellow-man we must not forget him ship to our fellow-man we must not forget him who in the end must be our best friend, the friend who sticketh closer than a brother, and in whom we may also find a common brotherhood. Let us clasp his hand. It was pierced in friend-ship and love for us. Let us be sure to clasp that hand, for, if in the end we hold that hand in ours then.

"Fast as the rolling years do bring
The hour of fate to those we love.
Each pearl that leaves the golden string
Is set in friendship's crown above.

As narrower grows the earthly chain The circle widens in the sky, These are the treasures that remain But those the stars that beam on high,"

May God bless and prosper your lodge and the Order throughout the world.

LODGE NOTES.

The Daughters of Veterans were drilled by Captain Warthorst, Tuesday

The Staff Degree of Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F., will work in the second degree Monday evening.

The Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. meets at Dayton May 4, and the Grand Lodge at Akron May 17.

The Daughters of Rebecca held their biweekly social last evening at the residence of William Fetzer, in West

Daniel Ritter Camp mustered in a couple of recruits at their last meeting and two new applications were received. A rousing meeting is expected

Most of the members of Hart Post, G. A. R., went to Cleveland on Wednesday and Thursday to attend the yearly State Encampment. The encampment lasts until to-day.

Hiram Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., will hold their regular meeting next Tuesday evening. There will be plenty of work to do, as there are a number of petitions for initiation to be considered.

Up to the time of his death Mr. Isaac Ulman was the representative of Perry Lodge, No. 87, K. of P., in the Grand Lodge of Ohio. To fill the vacancy occasioned by his death, Perry Lodge recently unanimously elected our genial friend Z. T. Baltzly. There were few lodges in the State that were better represented than Perry Lodge in the person of Mr. Ulman, and No. 87 could not have found a more worthy successor to her deceased representative than Mr.

In accordance with the call issued by Grand Orient Z. T. Baltzly, the Princes of the Orient met last Tuesday evening in the K. of P. Hall for the purpose of electing officers, etc. The result of the election is as follows: O. Martin, Grand Orient; Fred Shauf, Vice Orient; Henry Huber, Grand High Priest; L. H. Strobel, Secretary; Z. T. Baltzly, Treasurer and Organist; C. E. Tinkler, Vizier; John Mong, John Cameron and Victor Burnett, Property Trustees. After the election of officers the new paraphernalia were inspected and accepted by the council. The new officers are devoting their time this week to committing their respective parts, to be in readiness for the next meeting, which occurs next Wednesday evening. There are already ten candidates who have signified their desire to become members of this benevolent order, and there are a number of others who have not decided yet when they will join. After singing the closing ode the council adjourned:

Mrs. Rachel Robinson, the oldest settler of Jackson township, died April 19, 1886, at the age of 80 years, leaving four children and twenty-two took place Wednesday morning, at the country residence of Mrs. Geo. Bowman, Rev. Henry of

-J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine-Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price, 75 cents and \$1.25 Sample The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Frank Stemmle, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 2d day of February, A. D. 1886.

44-8t JOHN SEIFERT. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents.

WATKINS BROS.

New Dress Goods,

New Silks and Velvets, New Seersuckers and Ginghams, White Goods,

EMBROIDERED ROBES,

Embroideries and Laces, Muslins, Prints, Shirtings. Table Linens, Towels, Crashes, all at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions,

RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' Cuffs, Collars and Lace

NECKWEAR.

Bargains in Every Department. and Inspect our Stock and you will be convinced that you

can save Money

By dealing with us.

WATKINS BROS. MASSILLON, O.

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C. H. Keller, Joseph Mayers, Andrew Syre,

Unclaimed Letters.

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SALE STABLES.

Cheapest and Best Turnouts in

the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters.

Fine Buggies, Easy Riding. Rigs delivered

to all parts of the city at all hours.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of John E. McLain, deceased.

Legal Notice.

In pursuance of the order of the Probate Court of Stark county, Ohio, the undersigned, assigned in trust for the benefit of the creditors of "The Sippo Valley Glass Company," will on Saturday, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1886, at his office in Massillon, O., pay upon the valid claims against said assigner a dividend of one per cent.

R. W. McCAUGHEY,
April 27, 1886. 45-ti. Assignee.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Frank Bregg, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Frank Bregg, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1886.

44-13. CLEMENT RUSSELL.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Frank Stemmle, deceased.

April 27, 1886. 45-t1.

CALL AND SEE ME.

A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES.

Massillon postoffice:

Miss Ada Clay,

Frank Howley, Adam Kittinger, W. H. Smith,

Miss Anna Graybill.

H. F. OEHLER'S

The following letters remain at the **SashStore** Margaret Myers, Mrs. Eliza Swhire



STOVES, RANGES,

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

comptly attended to.

Real Estate!ROOFING,

James R. Dunn,

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

-Administrator of the-

The undersigned have been appointed and qualified as Administrators of the estate of John E. McLain, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 21st day of April, A. D. 1886.

JAMES H. McLain,

CHARLES L. McLain,

CHARLES M. RUSSELL.

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Offers for sale a ong list of city property, etc., con sisting of

Fine Business Property,

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All for sale on the most Reasoable Terms,

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for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scrattered all over the city.

Knapp & Dillon.

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Practical Plumbers, GAS and STEAM FITTERS,

Dealers in

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Pumps, Hydrants, Street Washers, Garden Hose and Hose Reels.

a Specialty. Orders promptly attended to at reasonable price

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16 NORTH ERIE STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO

Wm.~BOWMAN.

Tin and Slate

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And all kinds of

Job Work in Tin and Sheet Iron. All Work Warranted.

Shop on North Eric Street,

Near Warwick & Justus' Mce.

WM, BOWMAN.

WM. M'CLYMONDS

PARK HOTEL BLOCK.

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NewspaperAACHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Local reading notices set in Brevier type—the size of type used on this page—five cents per line for first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No single notice inserted for less than twenty-

The season at Myers Lake has been opened.

Ten children were baptized in the Episcopal Church last week.

Many of the departments of Russell & Co.'s shops are now running nights.

By the recent sale the Wheeling & Lake Eric Railroad becomes the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway.

The fence around the Episcopal Church yard is being taken down and a broad stone sidewalk is being laid.

The thousand feet of hose ordered recently by the city have arrived, and no fear of fire need longer be entertained

on that account.

Mrs. Samuel Bachtel, an estimable young woman, well known in this city. died at her home in McDonaldsville last Sunday after a prolonged illness.

Mr. Whitacre, of the Schuyler Electric Light Company, says that Massillon is the only town in the United States. of this size, having no electric light plant.

Dr. T. Clarke Miller has received a well deserved compliment by being nominated and confirmed as a member of the State Board of Health, for the term ending December 13, 1887.

The character of Washington, Washington as President, and Washington in the Revolution, were the topics discussed by the membeas of the U.C.D. Club, at the residence of Prof. E. A. Jones, last Monday evening.

A supper in honor of Mr. Evan Jones. the superintendent of the mills of the Corns Iron Company, who is now on his way to Liverpool, was given at the Hotel Conrad, Saturday night, by the company, which all the employes attended-

As intimated in this paper a month or two ago, Governor Warwick will tear down the frame building in which the office of the Sippo Valley Mills is located and erect there a brick building similar to the elegant new postoffice building.

While we are at press a meeting of delegates from the various bicycle clubs of the county is being held in the rooms of the Wheel Club, for the purpose of effecting a county organization. The following are present from out of town Canton Bicycle Club, Frank C. Meyer and M. P. Fry; Alliance Bicycle Club, Dr. C. L. Morgan and Editor Wallace Phelps, of the Leader.

The cigarmakers employed by Philip Blumenschein, the proprietor of the largest union shop in the city, struck Monday morning for the reinstatement of two of their number, who had been discharged, the cause alleged being drunkenness and neglect of duty. The men claim that they can prove the contrary, and both sides have laid their eases before the president of the International Union, who will decide between

A very successful surprise birthday party was given to Charlie Millard on Monday night last. His wife was the chief instigator of it. Charlie was induced to attend "lodge" that night by a friend, who was in the secret, and when he returned at 9 o'clock he found his home transformed into reception and dining halls, filled with guests ready to give him a warm greeting. Beautiful presents lay on the table, a "family Bible" and Methodist "Hymnal," gifts of brother and sister, and a fine hanging book-rack was on the wall, gift of Mr. John Danner, of Canton. The evening was a very enjoyable one, the banquet fit for a king, and no element wanting to make the occasion complete.

Personal.

Ed. Merwin has gone to Warsaw, Ind., for a few days.

Mrs. A. P. L. Pease has returned after a long visit in the South. Frank Albright's new daughter and

Easter came at the same time.

Jay C. Budd, of Elyria, spent a few days here last week with friends.

Mr. Harry Clayton, of Philadelphia

spent Sunday with Mr. E. L. Arnold. Tom Reed, now attending school at

Hudson, spent Easter with his parents. An attack of rheumatism has confined Mr. G. Liv. Ryder to his home for some

David Kirkland has been drawn as petit juror for the May term of Common Pleas Court.

Clarence Rudolph, of Akron, is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. M. Walker, on East Main street.

Charles King, formerly of this city. epent Sunday and Monday with his parents and in visiting friends.

Charles Keller, formerly with F. J. Keller & Co., has gone to San Francisco, intending to make that city his future

H, N. Minich, of West Brookfield, and Cranmer Cosier, of this city, with their families, left Wednesday evening for San Jose, Cal.

William Hess and other Massillonians assisted Prof. T. Clark, of Cleveland, in giving an athletic exhibition in Woos-

ter last Monday. Z. T. Bultzly went to Cleveland Stark county, as a candidate for renomination for Common Pleas Judge of the First Sub-division of the Ninth Judicial District.

over until Thursday in order to witness the G. A. R. parade.

Misses Julia and Celia Long and Miss May Willis, of Akron, and Miss Laura Garver, of Navarre, have been guests of Miss Carrie Killinger, this week.

Miss Carrie Killinger, Messrs, E. L. and Willard Arnold, E. A. Peacock and Harry Clayton attended the Hotel Buchtel anniversary dance at Akron, Tuesday night.

Al. Deardorff, of the county seat, and H. A., of Mansfield, were here in attendance at the wedding of their cousin, Miss Minnie Deardorff. Lou Hurxthal and sister were also down from Massillon for the same purpose.—Dover Reporter.

At a meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Homeopathic Association at Akron last week, Dr. H. B. Garrigues was elected censor, and Dr. W. H. Kirkland delegate to the American Institute of Homeopathy, which will be held at Saratoga, N. Y.

Miss Annie Steese will leave next Monday, with Mrs. H. B. Hurlbut and Miss Kate Miller, of Cleveland, for New York, and sail the following Thursday in the Brittania for Liverpool. The ladies expect to join Mrs. M. D. Harter at Paris, spend some time in Carlsbad together.

The steamer Servia, of the Cunard Line of ocean steamers arrived in New York on Sunday after a passage of eight days from Liverpool. Among the passengers we notice the name of Commander W. M. Folger, U. S. Navv. of this city, who, for five months past has been in England and on the Continent of Europe, and is expected here in a few

Prof. Alexandre Guillet, who has been the successful teacher of five or six classes in the French language in this city, during the past winter, will take his vacation June 5. July 12 be will as. sume a chair in the faculty of the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, of which William J. Rolfe is president: and will remain there for five weeks. His visits to Massillon will then recommence, and it is to be hoped that his presence will be so well appreciated that his already large number of pupils may be doubled.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Sold to the Garrisons

The Wheeling & Lake Erie was sold at Cleveland yesterday by Major W. F. Goodspeed, special master on a decree of foreclosure issued by the United States Circuit Court in the suit-of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Wheeling & Lake Eric Trust Company. There was only one bid-505,000—which was made by George J Forrest, Melville C. Day, and Dan. E. Garrison, of New York, as trustees of the reorganization committee. The cash payment made was \$25,000, and the balance of the purchase money is not payable until the confirmation of the sale, which cannot be within thirty days. Mr. Melville C. Day, one of the purchasing trustees, said to a Leader reporter yesterday: "The reorganization committee includes all the first bondholders representing \$2,550,000, except the holders of six bonds, whose residence we have learned only to-day. Our plan also allowed the old stockholders, second bondholders, and general creditors to come in by paying an assessment ranging from 25 to 35 per cent., but very few of them have taken advantage of it. The road extends from from Toledo to Bowerstown, where it connects with the Pan Handle road. I do not know when it will be constructed on to Wheeling. There are so many labor strikes and troubles now that I don't think it will be attempted soon. Yes, the Garrison family probably controlled a majority of the first bonds. Commodore Garrison also owned nearly \$2,500,000 of the second bonds, and altogether the road cost him nearly \$7,000,000. For four of the old first bonds three will be issued under the reorganization plan. The old bonds bore 6 per cent interest, while the new ones will be 5 per cent. bonds. I do not know how much stock will be issued. The first bondholders will receive a certain amount, but this will have to be arranged hereafter. No change in the management of the property is intended at present."-Leader.

IN THE MAYOR'S COURT.

The Wayward SinnersDisposed of by Mayor Frantz.

His Honor does not approve of drunkenness, much less of wife beating, so last Friday when Nathan McKee pleaded guilty to both charges he was ordered to spend five days in the city prison on a diet of bread and water, and five more on better fare, then to remain until all costs are paid.

Edward Furlong got drunk on Sunday and was consequently sentenced to spend one day at hard labor in the city

The Rod and Gun Club.

The score of the weekly shoot of the Massillon Rod and Gun Club last Friday

ars ar tollomr:		
	Singles.	Doubles
F. A. Brown	10	5
tto Uhlendorff	5	5
I. W. Loeffler		7
George Dobson	10	5
č. W. Eckert	5	3
F. A. Sharppack	8	9
Thomas Russell, jrosiah Clutz	12	3
osiah Clutz	13	6
Г. H. Focke		2
Shauf.		2

Mr. Clutz won the badge for singles, and Mr. Sharpnack the badge for doubles. Mr. Dobson secured the second honors, having shot off with Mr. Brown

Announcement.

Please announce the name of Anson Pease, of

HARD AT IT.

The City Council Talks Electric Light, Sewerage, and Waterworks.

It Pays its Bills, Passes an Ordinance, and Stirs Things up Generally.

Every member of the new Council was on hand Wednesday night, and that body touched upon all the questions which are now exciting the Massillon mind, in such a way as to lead one to suppose that it proposes to solve them. Mr. Whitacre, of the Schuyler Electric Light Company, has been working hard all week, and has secured the co-operation of many people. Wednesday night a long petition was presented, asking the Council to contract with this company. The only official action taken was to refer the matter to the committee and make arrangements for special meeting. which will be held probably Tuesday night. Mr. Whitacre exhibited a plat of the city, showing the location of the lamps, sixty in number, with which he thinks he can illuminate the whole city, at \$80 per lamp. The sentiment is strongly in favor of adopting the light, but it is not believed that sixty lamps will be sufficient. The movement towards having the McBride bill, which allows the city to bond itself, amended, was because Senator Conrad has expressed himself as being willing to support the bill with these changes.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of Prospect street sewerage passed favorably upon the petition. Mr. Williams then stated that the many persons who have not yet paid their assessments for the Main street sewer, refused to do so, if a connection with a Prospect street sewer should be made. The Council referred the snarl to the Street and Alley Committee and the City Solicitor.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department reported the arrival of the 1,000 feet of hose, recently contracted for, and the Council accepted it.

The City Engineer reported that some additions to the city were not properly laid out. Referred.

The report of the Street Commissioner for the week ending April 22, amounting to \$42, was referred. .

The report of the Board of Health. fixing the salary of the Health Officer. Dr. T. Clarke Miller, at \$300, was re-

and others, asking the city to have curbing and a gutter laid in front of lots numbered 583, 584, and 585, on Andrews street, owned by Michael and Patrick Burke. The prayer was referred to the proper committee.

A long petition signed by business men and private citizens, urging upon the Council to contract with the Schuyler Electric Light Company, was read by

the Clerk. Mr. James R. Dunn was granted the privilege of planting trees in the South Park. This concession is truly remarkable. It has been popularly supposed that the parks were for the exclusive use of the dogs and cats, yet now we see a citizen not only actually granted immunity from arrest for entering its precincts, but also allowed to dig and plant therein! But this is a new Council and it has a future before it. Some day, may hap, the bands of music will be permitted to play within its confines. The human mind is scarcely able to imagine the building of a band stand. All things are possible.

BILLS PAID.

20201000 0 200000	,
A. Shorb.	168 00
John Shertzer et al. B. Baughman	50 00
B. Baughman	8 56
W. R. Schworm	5 20
Frank Reese	10 00
L. Limbach.	125 00
W. R. Schworm	425 60

MISCELLANEOUS. Bills of the Commissioner, amounting to \$20.50 and \$43.22, were also properly

credited.

The tenant of the City Hospital, commonly known as the Pest House, is obdurate and shows no eagerness to pay his rent; therefore the Common Council of the City of Massillon, through its President, clothed Mr. Snyder with full powers, to communicate with the aforesaid tenant and demand a settlement.

An ordinance was introducd establishing a grade on Andrews street. Under a suspension of the rules it was read

three times and passed. Mr. Huber offered his little resolution, rescinding that part of the resolution passed April 7, which censured the Hon. S. A. Conrad. Again it was lost, all the new members, except Volkmor, voting aye; Ayes-Huber, Jarvis, Lieghley and Oehler. Nays-Snyder, Williams,

Rink, and Volkmor. Mrs. Reed will be notified to lay curbing and sidewalk in front of her property on the corner of Erie street and Thorn alley.

According to the terms of the contract, a note for six months was given to the American Fire Hose Company for \$425, the balance due them. The City Clerk was instructed to re-

port to the Auditor the condition of the several funds of the city. On motion it was decided to advertise for bids for stone crossings for Prospect

A request to the General Assembly was passed, asking them to pass the Mc-Bride bill with an amendment specify ing the size of pipe and the streets in which it should be laid.

On motion of Mr. Williams the Council adjourned.

EASTER DAY.

The Bright Ending of the Leutent Season. Church Blections, Coming and Past.

A dashing spring rain came down Saturday night, to dampen the dusty roads, and bring out the green leaves, and in consequence Sunday morning, was as perfect and beautiful as could be desired.

Early in the morning the procession to the various Catholic churches commenced, and at 10 o'clock it seemed as though the whole town was out. The female portion of the community blossomed in light summer suits and new bonnets, so that the churches presented an array of charming toilettes, the like of which is rarely to be seen ever at this season.

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church was beautifully decorated flowers, and the music very pleasing. The collection, which was for the new church building, amounted to \$330. The Sunday School Anniversary in the evening, at the same church, caused the church to be crowded. The musical service was greatly enjoyed and the collection was eminently satisfactory.

The two Catholic churches were tastefully trimmed, and the music was unusually fine. There were a great many visitors at St. Mary's, at which Farmer's Mass was sung.

assisted the choir at St. Paul's Evangelical Church.

At the First Methodist Church an elaborate programme was carried out, in which the large and excellent choir was

the church had a net indebtedness of in hand, a difference of \$550. Part of and Sunday school, and other good work has been done. Then the ladies have all things considered, the parish is \$1,650 A petition signed by Philip Hammer | better off than at the same time a year

> The election of wardens and vestrymen resulted as follows: M. A. Brown, Senior Warden; J. G. Bucher, Junior Warden; A. J. Ricks, H. H. Everhard, C. M. Russell, C. G. Skinner, E. Upham, A. Hopper, J. R. Dunn, Jas, Peacock.

last year. Next came the letting of pews and sittings for the coming year.

The annual meeting of the Presbyter-

It is earnestly requested that every member of the congregation be present to hear the report of the Treasurer.

By order of the Trustees.

tain George S. Atwater, of the Massillon Wheel Club, appear in the initial number of the Wheelmen's Gazette, one of the brightest and best of all bicycling publications.

this part of the country, and if you will something of them.

This county (Stark) probably has as lieve it come and see us.

The pioneer club in the county, and I think the fourth in the State, was organized in the spring of 1882 under the name of the Massillon Bicycle Club, and is still in existence. Its members are composed chiefly of manufacturers, professional and business men, and nearly all have been members since its formation. It has always been a League club, and is a staunch supporter of that organization. The social feature of the club has always been prominent, and therefore its membership has never been very large. At present, it numbers eleven, but they are a jolly set of fellows, and, while never attempting anything in the "record smashing" line, are good,

born in the summer of 1884, and is well known to Ohio cyclists as one of the largest clubs in the State. Its membership at present is about forty-five. It is a League club, and has a large number of hard road riders and several racing men. It gives a tournament annually in connection with the Stark County Fair, and has always been very success ful. Mesers. Eveter and Smith, the wellknown fancy Star riders, were members | he died Friday morning.

Musicians from the Harmonia Band

not the least prominent feature.

The attendance at all the churches was unusually large and the services particularly interesting.

The annual parish meeting of St. Timothy's Church was held in the church on Easter Monday evening, April 26. The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. E. L. Kemp, rector. The treasurer's report was then read by the secretary, showing the church to be in a thrifty condition financially. At the same time last year \$100. This year the treasurer has \$450 this time the church had no rector, the difference in expenses being \$200 less on this account, but at the same time, having no services, it was impossible to make collections, so the two facts about balance each other. About \$150 have been given for missions by the church raised \$1,100 for a new organ, so that,

ago.

The above comprised the vestry of

Before the business of the evening had commenced, the ladies of the church served an elegant supper to all the members present.

ian Church and congregation of Massillon, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will take place on Monday evening, May 3d, at 7:30 o'clock.

E. Chidester, Clerk.

Stark County Club History.

These interesting sketches by Cap

Editor Wheelmen's Gazette:-It may be of interest to your readers to learn something of the wheelmen in kindly allow me a portion of your valuable space I will endeavor to tell you

lively a set of wheelmen as any county in Ohio, and for genuine hospitality and good fellowship, her cyclists cannot be beaten anywhere. If you don't be-

steady road riders.

The Canton Bi. Club, of Canton, was

NEW JEWELRY STORE! New Goods and the Latest Styles.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

i shall keep only first-class goods of every kind,

TRASEL,

As I will sell nothing that I cannot warrant.

I cordially Invite you to call, even though you have no intention of pur chasing, and will take pleasure in showing you my line of goods.

C. C. MILLER, JEWELER,

1869" In with the Park Drug Store.

37 EAST MAIN STREET.

WALL PAPER. NEW GOODS

Now fill the Shelves emptied by the recent dissolution sale of Skinner Brothers.

LOW PRICES CONTINUE. First-Class Paper Hangers Furnished.

J. V. R. SKINNER.

(Successor to Skinner Brothers),

No. 40 East Main Street.

C. F. VON KANEL.

ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE MASSILLON AND VICINITY.

Columbus



WATCH,

Which he will highly recommend as a first-class watch. In connection with the same you will find all other leading watches, which will be sold at the lowest

A handsome line of Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Head Canes, Etc., will always found in stock.

C. F. VON KANEL, be found in stock. No. 5 West Main Street.

of this club until they joined the profes sional ranks.

The next club to organize was the Massillon Wheel Club, also a product of 1884. This club started in life with eight members, and has grown steadily until now the roll shows about thirty, and for push and energy it is entitled to the record. It has never joined the League in a body, but nearly all its members belong individually to that organization. It is the only club in the county which has established headquarters: its rooms in the Opera House block are as handsome and as comfortable as one could wish to see. There is no club in Ohio that takes more interest in wheeling than it. It has a splendid drill-corps and a number of fast and fancy riders, but it is chiefly a roadriding club; there is hardly a day during the season that the blue uniform of

have been an enviable one. The Alliance Bicycle Club, of Alliance. is a healthy and lively infant, organized North Hill street and Spring alley. The last summer, and containing a lot of fellows who have already exhibited no go West and invest in land. little amount of enthusiasm for eveling Its membership is about fifteen, and it bids fair to outrival the other clubs of

the county in spirit and push. A delegate meeting of these clubs will soon be held for the purpose of organizing a Stark County battalion. The Ohio division L. A. W., through its board of officers, has accepted an invitation from this battalion to hold its annual meet in this county next September It is the purpose of the division to do away with racing at the meet this year and substitute a tour instead. Thus far no definite arrangements have been made, but when the program is annouced it will undoubtedly be a good one, for the Stark county boys do not intend to let any of their guests suffer for want of attention.

If some of you Eastern men will come out West" next September, we will show you how we do it in the "country." All who were fortunate enough to be at Cleveland in '84, and Springfield in '85, well know that the Ohio division is a 'daisy" and is fully capable of giving her members and visitors a jolly good "FIFTY-THREE."

Massillon, O., April 5, 1886. Accidentally Poisoned.

In cleaning house last Thursday the family of George Stoner, living at West | pair, at J. D. Frank & Co.'s Cash Stork. Brookfield, two miles west of this city, were so foolish as to leave a bottle of

corrosive sublimate, a rank poison which had been used to kill vermin, where it was secured by the baby, Morris, about nineteen months old. The child swallowed twenty grains, enough to kill several men, and though Dr. Gardner and Dr. Ridenour did all in their power to relieve the suffdrings of the little one,

LOST.

Loss-Paper Hanger's Dry Brush, between Akron street and Skinner Bros store. Finder will please leave 🗮 at Skinner Brothers' and get reward. It

WANTED.

oses; six or seven years old. Calf at fraphagen & Kramer's bus barn. Wanted-On and after May 1st, 100 teams to work on Lima, O., Waterworks. \$2.75 for good wagon teams, \$3.25 for good wheel scraper teams. Apply to

WANTED-A horse for delivery pur-

D. F. MINAHAN, Contractor, Lima, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

House FOR SALE .-- A new, two-story the club cannot be seen on some of the frame house, containing nine rooms, a country roads. If a record of its mileage hall-way, and summer kitchen. Good had been kept it undoubtedly would well and cistern, can be used for one or two families. Also on same lot a small frame house. Located on corner of owner wishes to sell at once, in order to

> C. Boremars. 36-tf. For a dress boot or shoe cheap go to D. Frank & Co.'s.

Call and see the new designs in jewelery just received at C. F. Von Kancl's.

For a ladies' toe slipper or strap opera go to J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE. For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L.

Shertzer's for \$2 and \$3 per dozen. Ladies' hand-turned kid button shoes \$3 a pair and up at

J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE YOU CAN GET ONE DOZ. CABINET PHO-TOGRAPHS FOR \$2.00 TO \$3.00 per dozen at J. C. HARINC'S, 36-tf. Massillon, Ohió.

For the best \$3 shoe made in men's wear, go to J. D. Frank & Co.'s.

Von Kanel's. Infant button shoes for 27 cents a

A full line of gold head canes at C. F.

You can find the largest assortment in the city of Gents Neckties, Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs and Gloves at C. M. Whitman's Clothing House, 11 West Main street.

Misses school shoes, in button, \$1. Missess short shoes in lace, 75c a pair at J. D. FRANK & Co. For a large shoe or slipper call on J. D. Frank & Co.'s Cash Stone.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Merrwin,

He stood beside the lattice, and the moonlight Stole the perfame from the roses, just sleeping in the dew:

The shadow of the larches that danced upon the sali In the glamour of that silvery light, my heart doth still recall.

There never was a moonlight that came with such a gleaming.

There never was such waking from a long and tender dreaming:
I could but weep and tremble, as I wondered in my glaciness How such an hour could have spring from all my doubt and sadness.

Since Time's first humble homestead caught the same heart-uttered story. Breathed low upon the "twilight dream," or on the "stroset glory," Beside some tented Arab plant, or patriarchal Where the snany valley slumbered still, be-neath the snowy mountain.

The night-bird's song is hushed to hear amid The hight-bird's song is husned to hear annulatation bowers.

And the music floats through gardens dim, beneath old Moorish towers;

The Alpine fastness learns the tale—wild Chimborazo frowning—

And the warm and spley isles that gem the broad Pacifie's crowning.

There's not a distant frozen plain, there's not There's not a distant frozen plant, mere's not an Arctic bounding.

But owns some latent spark—some flame—its wintry hearth surrounding:
Some steady, ambient household light, that needs no delly frimming.

But sparkles—a Falernian bright—upon the soul's full brimming,

A HEART OF GOLD.

"I am not a rich man, Mrs. Kensingsaid Mark Plinlimmon; "and I don't pretend to be. I'm only a hardworking Cumberland farmer, and make but a slender income. But I love your niece, and she has given me reason to hope that in time I can win her affection; and if you will give her to me I will do my best to make her happy."
"Dear me," said Mrs. Kensington; "all this is very sudden."

sirs. Kensington, who was the sister of a rich London lawyer, had an abiding idea that her niece Madeline ought to marry a rich man,

"She's very handsome," mentally reasoned.Mrs. Kensington, "and she is accomplished; and she made quite a -u-astion in society this winter when she was introduced; and if such a girl as this isn't to marry well, then I don't know who is. And the idea of this tarmer coming here to put in his pre-tensions, when there are so many other

eligible young men in society."
"Yes," said Mark quietly, "I suppose it seems sudden to you. All these things do seem sudden at the last."

'I'm sure I don't know what Mr. Vassar, her father, will say," said Mrs. Kensington, putting her head feebly on one side. "Suppose we ask him?" said valiant

"Oh, you can't," fluttered Mrs. Kensington. "He isn't at home. He is on

the continent. "Then we will write." "But I don't know his exact address," said Mrs. Kensington.

"In that case," said Mark, "we must "Yes," said Mrs. Kensington, unde-

endedly - "yes, I think you had better So Mark Pfinlimmon went back to his farm among the Fells, with a lock of red-gold hair close to his heart, and Madeline Vassar returned "into so-

ciety," with a plain gold band on the first tinger of her left hand, and a dewy tenderness in her hazel eyes which had never glittered there before. When Mr. Vassar returned, Madeline told him her heart-secret at once, for the bond of affection between this father

and daughter had always been very tender and close. "So you love him, dear?" said her father.

"Oh, yes, papa!"

"Enough to give up all the fripperies ot fashion for his sake?"
"Yes, papa!" uttered the girl, with emphasis.

"And become a rough Cumberland farmer's wife?" "Oh, yes," cried Madeline earnestly.

"Papa, may I write to him to come?" "Not just yet, child," said Mr. Vassar. "I've got a little more business to transact up in the North before I can consider myself fairly settled at home. But at the end of a couple of weeks or

so___" Papa, you are a darling!" cried

"Stop, stop, Miss Precipitancy!" cried Mr. Vassar; "I have not promised anything yet, either one way or the other. "But you're going to, papa—I know you're going to!" cried Madeline, dancing joyfully about.
"We'll see," said Mr. Vassar.

The great wood fires blazed up the chimneys of the Peak Farm, casting a red reflection through the twilight on the steep road outside, when a stout, elderly man walked up to the door and knocked resolutely on its panels.

"Can you keep me here all night, young manp" he said. "Mr. Ritt, of Porteaster, sent me here to have a power of attorney drawn out, and I haven't passed any hotels-

"No, I should think not." said Mark Plinlimmon, with a cheery laugh. "We don't deal much in hotels in this part of the country. But you are kindly welcome to stay here as long as you like,

"Middleworth," said the stranger. "Richard Middleworth."

And he set down his Gladstone bag and looked around him at the dark oiled wainscoting, the ceilings traversed by monster beams, the latticed casements, the old oak settles on each side of the blazing loge.

"You seem to have a fine farm here, Mr. Plinlimmon," said he, "and finely kept."

"It's not bad," said Mark carelessly. "And everything in real old English

"Yes," said Mark. "It belonged to my greatgrandfather, the most of it; but that oak settle behind you dates as far back as Richard the Third, when the first Mark Plinlimmon came here from Wales. The old house has never been without one of the name since."

Madeline Vassar's father sat down on the old oaken settle, and looked keenly at the tall young farmer. How glad he would have been if only he could see into his heart!-for no father willingly gives the apple of his eye to a stranger.

"His face and mien are good," he told himself. "I wonder if his nature matches it; I wonder how I can find it

One by one the different members of

the family dropped in as he sat talking with Mark Plinlimmon. Old Mrs. Plinlimmon was first,—a mild, white-haired matron, with soft, wistful eyes; then a rosy-cheeked brace of nephews.

"Their tather and mother are dead," observed Mark; "so I adopted them. And fine fellows they are!"

"Not a bad symptom," said Mr. Middleworth Vassar to himself. "But, of course, most people are good to their own kith and bin." own kith and kin." And then entered a most majestic old

man, with long white hair hanging over his shoulders, leaning on a cane. "And this," said Mark, "is our Uncle Joo," hastening, as he spoke, to set an

easy-chair for the ancient patriarch. "Uncle Joe, this is Mr. Middleworth, who has come from Porteaster. I have invited him to stay all night-if you do not object.

Uncle Joe waved his hand like an old

"He is welcome," he said: "very welcome, Mark. In fact, any friend of yours is welcome to the Peak Farm!" And then he began to warm himself at the blaze, and fell into a sort of reverie.

Uncle Joe, whoever he might be, was evidently the person of most consideration in this little household. He sat at the head of the table and said grace before meat; and had the warmest corner, the eosiest chair, the most tender ronsideration; and finally, when he trudged upstairs to bed. Mark holding the door dutifully open for him to pass through, Mr. Middleworth asked, with some in-

"Who is that old gentleman? He has a very fine face. Of course I know he is your uncle, but-

"No." said Mark Plinlimmon smiling; "he is not my uncle at all. He is no

relation in the world to me." "Then who does he belong to?"

"He belongs to nobody. He was old, you see, and penniless, and past work. So they put him in the workhouse. But I think the shock and all touched his mind; and one day we found him here on the steps. I have come home,' he said. The workhouse authorities sent for him, but I wouldn't let him go back. He is very old, you see, and very feeble; and perhaps they wouldn't be quite so considerate of him as they ought. So here he remains, fancying that he is the master of Peak Farm, and that we are all his friends and visitors. He isn't the least bit of trouble, bless his kind old soul," Mark added, apologetically; "and if it was my father or yours, alone in the world, don't you see-

"Mr. Phalimmon, you are right," shouted Mr. Middleworth, astonishing the young man by jumping up, and wringing his hand vehemently. "I'm quite satisfied now. I know now."

"I beg your pardon!" said Mark, in some surprise. "About -about the relationship," said

Mr. Middleworth. "I contess it puzzled me a little at first."

He started to return to London the next day, but still be did not divulge his personality. A month subsequently, when Mark

came to town in response to a joyful letter from Madeline, he was conducted into the library, where the elderly gentleman sat.

"Here is papa, Mark," said Madeline. "How do you do, Mr. Middleworth?" said the amazed son-in-law elect.

"Middleworth Vassar, if you please," said the old gentleman, with a chuckle. "Aha! my little girl here, who thinks she knows everything, doesn't know that I went to Cumberland to satisfy myself that she had fallen in love with a good man and true. And I did satisfy myself."

"But you asked no questions, sir?" said Mark, still amazed. 'you requested no references.

"No," said Mr. Vassar. "But 'Old Uncle Joe' settled the question." And then he explained it all.

"I always liked Old Uncle Joe," said Mark, pressing Madeline's hand, "But now I begin to believe that he is my good genius."

And so it was that the master of the Peak Farm won the rich lawyer's heiress

"Madeline has money enough," said her father. "And her husband has a heart of gold. I knew that when I heard the story of Uncle Joe."

The Hairy Covering of the Gorilla.

The hairy coat of the gorilla consists of long, thick, straight or stifly curved bristles, and also of shorter, thinner, and curled woolly hair. On the crown of his head the hair is somewhat stiff, from twelve to twenty millimetres in length, and it becomes erect under the influence of anger. While the sides and fore part of the chin are only clothed with short, stiff hairs, they grow thickly on the back part of the chin, like a beard or forelock. The hairs which turn outward from the sides of the face and on the neck are thirty or more millimetres in length. On the snoulders the hair is from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty millimetres long, hanging down on the upper arms and the back. In the middle of the upper arm the hair is from fifty to seventy millimetres long, growing downward as far as the bend of the elbow. At this point it generally begins to grow in an upward direction. On the back of the forearm it again grows downward. In the middle of the forearm, on its inner side, a parting of the hairs takes place, as one portion goes in front of the radius, while the other portion turns behind the ulna. On the back of the wrist a tuft of curved hair turns upward; a middle tuft goes directly back; and a lower tuft, also curved, turns outward. On the back of the hand the hairs turn toward the fingers. On the breast and belly the hairs are shorter and grow more sparsely. On the breast their direction is, as a rule, upward and outward. On the belly they converge from the ribs toward the center and the navel. here, as on the lower part of the leg, they tend outward, while on the back of the back, shoulders, and on the thigh and leg, the bristles are slightly curved. This quality increases the general impression of shagginess and the fleeciness these creatures. The woolly hair does

not grow very thick, and is not much

matied. - Robert Hartmann in Popular

Science Monthly for April.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY,

Nitro-glycerine is probably the most popular of the new remedies recently adopted by physicians.

A dictionary for the scientific and technical terms in all languages is projected by Prof. Villanova, and is endorsed by the International Geological

Two French investigators have found that the germs of fermentation are not destroyed or perceptibly affected by a pressure of 300 to 400 atmospheres continued for several days.

By a Japanese process sea-weed is made into paper so transparent that it may be substituted for window glass. When colored it makes an excellent imitation of stained glass.

A French geographer reports that all the peaks of the Alps, extending over a distance of more than 150 miles, are easily visible from the summit of the Dole, which has an altitude of 5,500 feet.

In a cannon foundry at Bourges, France, electricity has been successfully applied to mechanical purposes for more than five years, two large moveable cranes, each weighing over twenty tons, having been worked by electric motors without difficulty.

A German investigator, Semmola, has succeeded in producing musical tones from a metal plate by electrifying it intermittently from an induction machine, the wires being attatched to opposite sides of the plate and the path of the current interrupted so that sparks strike

The discovery of a hitherto unknown lake in the Persian desert was announced at a late meeting of the Vienna Geographical society. It is at least twenty-five miles long, and from Mohammedan evidence appears to have dried up after a previous existence, and to have again filled up at a quite recent date.

From recent experiments by Dr. Parsons on the disinfection of clothes and bedding by heat, the conclusion is reached that the germs of the ordinary infectious diseases cannot withstand an exposure of an hour to dry heat of 220 degrees Fahrenheit, or an exposure of five minutes to boiling water or steam of 212 degrees.

A curious phenomenon has just been brought to light by the removal of a lightning rod. To the end of the rod, which has been imbedded in ferruginous earth for about fifteen years, was found attached a lump of iron ore. weighing ninety-six pounds, supposed to have been aggregated by the action of electricity from the surrounding

Evidence of the decay of forests in Australia is found in the present existence of a few trees far exceeding in size any of those about them, and supposed to be survivors of a departed race of giants. A tree twenty-live feet in circumference, at a height of thirty feet above the ground, was described at a late meeting of the Royal Society of New South Wales.

In the recent English tests of lighthouse illuminants v as prougnt out the curious fact-of great practical as well as scientific interest -that remarkable changes in the transparency of the air occur without any visible haze or mist. invisible clouds seemed to float by, obscuring the lights for a time; and it sometimes happened that while the distant French lights showed with unabated brilliancy, the experimental lights, only a mile and a quarter away, had lost one-fourth to one-third their

Franklin Institute tests indicate that one pound of coal burned under a good boiler yields a light of about twenty candles by the incandescent electric system. The same weight of coal gives from the naked arc-light, about 158 candles, only 80 candles being ordinarily available, on account of the shading of arc-lights. The gas from one pound of bituminous coal, yields from 14 to 17 candles. The greater economy of fuel in electric lighting is offset by the increased expense for machinery and attention.

Glass Eyes Are Imported.

Nearly all the artificial eyes in this country are imported from Europe. Attempts have been made to manufacture them here, but the industry has never flourished. The finest eyes are made in Paris, and good ones come from Germany and Switzerland. The eyes are made of glass, and are made in the shape of a hollow hemisphere. The pupil is formed of colored glass, and its execution requires the greatest skill on the part of the workman. The white of the eye is imitated with wonderful accuracy. It is of cream white, yellowish white, blue white, or any other shade so as to exactly match the white of the remaining real eye. Before the final glazing is put on small red veins are traced with a pencil on the surface. There is a slight ridge along the edges which enables the muscles of the socket to take hold and move the ball.

Dealers in artificial eyes keep them in separate boxes, which they call the blue box, the black box, the brown box, and so on. These boxes contain eyes of all sizes, from the large as a marble to one as large as a pigeon's egg.

A dealer in artificial eyes said: "We fit the eyes to the socket by heating and softening the ball, and then cutting it with hot seissors to the proper size and shape. The hollow part fits over the stump of the eye. When this is neatly done the eye moves as readily as the other eye, and it is difficulty to tell which one is glass. The great majority of artificial eyes are used by workman, especially those in iron foundries, where many eyes are put out by sparks. It is seldom that a woman has a glass eye.

Artificial eyes are used not only to improve the appearance, but also to protect the stump from injury, which would be apt to affect the other eye. An On the thighs the hairs are about one artificial eye costs \$5, and lasts from hundred and sixty millimetres long, and one to five years. It is acted upon by the salt of perspiration and of tears, which dulls and roughens the surface. the foot they grow toward the toes. On For this reason it is customary to take the eye out at night, which also gives a rest to the socket. If the lachrymal duet has not been destroyed, a man can cry as well with an artificial which is produced by the hairy coat of eye as with a good one."-N. Y. Sun.

> Secretary Bayard's home is now presided over by his third daughter, Miss Mamie Bayard.

KENNEDY'S

plaints, Constination, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the BLOOD.

To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sax it is an unfailing friend. All Druggists. One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

KEEP IT PURE.

The Life is the Blood-Prevent Disease -Surgery the Last Resort-A Telling Letter.

Letter.

Here is a fact for you to think over, viz.: Medical science proves that diseases, no matter how great a variety they seem to have, proceed from comparatively tew causes. It is for this reason that some single medicines relieve or cure so wide a range of complaints—some of them appearing almost directly opposite in their natures. When a medical preparation acts at once upon the digestive and urinary organs, and also purifies the blood, the list of difficulties subject to its control is astonishing. But, while many things are said to possess this power, those which actually do exert it are very rare.

It is conceded that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is the most effective preparation now in use for all diseases arising from a foul or impure state of the circulation. Hence it is more than likely that if the writer of the following letter had habitually taken. Favorite Remedy" ten years ago, he would never have suffered from Cancer.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, 1884.

Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:

Dear Sir;—About six years ago I was obliged to resort to external treatment for the removal of a cancerous growth on my lip. On my return home, I became sensible that my blood needed a thorough cleaning. My whole system, too, required toning up. While casting about for the best medicine to do this, your "Favorite Remedy" was so highly commended in my hearing that I resolved to try it. I did so, and the result surprised me, it was effected so quickly and completely. I soon got over the depression produced by the operation, and since the "Favorite Remedy," which I have continued to take in small doses has kept me in such health and strength as I neyer had before, nor expected to have. It is the best blood purifier in the world. I am sure of that.

Matthew Farrell.

24 Adams Street.

In all cases when a consultation is deemed desirable.

24 Adams Street.
In all cases when a consultation is deemed desirable.
Address:—Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, M. Y. But if you have not done so, adopt Favorite Remedy" as a household friend.

J. M. Walker,

Has est opened a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

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Curtains and Fixtures, Poles and Cornices. A FULL STOCK OF

Room and Picture Mouldings, Frames made to order, and fine pictures neatly mounted. House and Sign Painting

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A SPECIALTY, Personal attention given all work.

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I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and

Office FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus,

Tables, Lounges SPRING BEDS.

Hair, Husk and Sea Crass Mattresses

and the original **Woven Wire Mattress** AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. JOHN H. OGDEN.

Cabinet Work. AMOS CIROD,

for a number of years past an employe of the late Peter Shauf, will continue the business as before, manufacturing

Bank and Store Counters, Saloon and Bar Fixtures, --AND-

General Cabinet Work.

Also has control of the Shauf Dry Cold Air Refriger. ator, for Saloons, Groceries,

Butchers and Private Use. I would respectfully ask the public to give me I would respectfully ask the public to give me a call promising to give satisfaction in all work, and prices very low. Shop just back of North Street High School Building.

You's truly,

Amos Girod.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

June 12-

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

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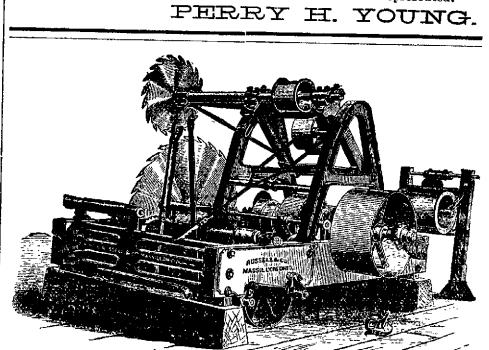
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FARM TOPICS.

How to Raise the Finest Potatoes, with the Least Expenditure of

The Value of Milk Records and Mow They Should be Kept.—Flowers and the Home.

POTATO CULTURE.

Every farmer should raise potatoes enough to supply his family throughout the year. The supply should be liberal, for good potatoes constitute not only cheap, but most excellent food. An early variety should be planted for use during the summer and fall, and a later variety for use during the winter and spring. The first should be planted as soon as the soil is in good condition to work. Every farmer should raise a sufficient quantity of potatoes so that only choice specimens need be served for the The small, overgrown, "seabby," cut, and inferior ones should be fed to stock. By raising a superior quality of potatoes more of them will be eaten, and the cost of food for the household will be reduced. Potatoes are not eaten in this country to the extent they are in the British islands and Canada, and the cost of living increases on this account. The majority of farmers in the west pay little attention to the matter of raising potatoes of very superior quality. They do not appear to be aware of the fact that a very fine potato ranks with the costly luxuries. They generally plant old and common varieties on inferior soil, and give them very poor cultivation. They harvest them after the late fall rains occur, and put them in the cellar or pit covered with mud, and in a condition that invites decay.

Dissimilar modes of culture will be pursued in different parts of the country owing to peculiarities of soil and elimate. Clean culture, however, should be practiced in every part of the country. It insures large crops of fine tubers. and renders the work of harvesting easy. If weeds and grass take entire or partial possession of the surface of the soil in which potatoes are raised the work of harvesting will be rendered very hard, and many of the best tubers will be cut by the hoe or spade in the attempts to remove them from the ground. If the soil is entirely free from weeds and grass, however, the work of harvesting will be easy and but few of the tubers will be injured. The ground after the potatoes have been dug will be in excellent condition for a crop of grass. By moving the potato vines to the hog yard or the compost heap, fall grain can be sown on the ground without any extra preparation. A good erop of flat turnips can be raised on the ground from which a crop of early potatoes has been harvested. In England, fields in which potatoes have been raised are prepared for sowing wheat because the soil is tree from weeds and grass, but in this country it is likely to be very foul and requires to be treated like greensward.

Many farmers practice planting potatoes, when but few are raised, in hills, in the same manner that corn is planted. They think that larger and finer tubers are raised by planting the seed in this way. There is, however, much saving of labor in planting them in drills. It is much easier to plant, cultivate, and dig potatoes when they are raised in drills than when planted in hills. The cultivator or light plow can be run between drills, and most of the work of tending the crop done by the aid of horses. Much has been written during the last few years in favor of the level culture of potatoes, and on some kinds of soil, and especially in seasons that are quite dry it has been productive of very excellent results. It, however, makes the labor of harvesting the crop difficult, as the tubers have to be lifted from the soil. The hilling-up system renders the subdning of weeds comparatively easy, and the ridges carry the water that falls during a heavy rain away from the potatoes and prevent their rotting. By raising the soil on the sides of the drills they may be kept free from grass and weeds by means of a sharp hoe. The soil in which potatoes grow should not be disturbed to any great extent after the tubers are formed, but the surface of drills can be scraped with a sharp hoe without injuring the tubers.

The newer varieties of potatoes will produce much finer tubers and more of them than the old varieties, which almost invariably show marks of decline, while they are more likely to rot in the ground or to be covered with scab. The snowlake, beauty of Hebron, early Vermonts, pearl of Savoy, white star, Burbank, Victor, Chicago market, and white elephant are all good varieties. which have not yet shown signs of losing their productiveness or becoming diseased, though their merits have been proved and they are so common that they may be obtained for seed at a reasonable price. The soil has much to do with causing potatoes to rot or to be covered with scab. A tolerable moist climate and soil are favorable to the production of sound, smooth potatoes, but too much mosture causes them to rot. Fresh, rank stable manure is likely to cause the tubers to rot or become scabby, while it greatly injures the flavor of those that are not diseased. Comparative new land will produce large crops of potatoes that will be free from blemishes and will keep for many months. By planting new varieties in new soil a fine crop of superior potatoes may be expected. - Chicago Times.

MILK RECORD.

A registry of the milk a cow will give and the record in butter or cheese, or both is now considered necessary at all well-regulated breeding establishments where dairy cows are bred. In this way it can be shown at a glance just what the product of a cow is in milk, and also her record per day, week, month, or year. In this connection it is proper to state that the person who keeps the record of milk in gallons and fractions thereof makes a mistake. It should be kept in pounds, for by gravitv rather than volume should milk be estimated. Then it is easily ascrtained how many pounds of milk goes to the pound of butter or cheese or both. When each cow is milked the pail is placed in the scales and net weight of milk ascertained, and this is recorded in a book suitably ruled. This book when opened presents a view of one week's records. In the left-hand column are the names of the cows; on the right are fourteen columns, two of which receive | wide by 13 long.

the morning and evening records of each cow. In the final column on the right appears the week's yield of each cow, and space is allotted for any remarks if necessary. Fractions of a pound are not entered, unless exceeding accuracy is desired; over half of a pound is considered a whole pound,

while less than half a pound is ignored. To the farmer it may not seem necessary to keep this milk record. Nevertheless, it is relatively as valuable to him as to any other person. It will show him the relative milk yield of different cows, and thus he may weed out the indifferent ones, replacing them with better. It will be seen at a glance which cows are even milkers and which uneven. Some cows give a large flow for a short time, and then suddenly shrink. Some give poor milk, others rich milk. All these qualities may be tested. The register may show that the cow giving a large flow for a short time is less profitable than the cow giving a moderate mess of rich milk, but for a long period. In fact, if the average farmer conducted his business with the same accuracy as to details not only in the dairy but in every department of the farm, there would be savings that might largely enhance

The register of milk yields may very properly be supplemented with cream gages. These may be slender glass tubes holding a definite number of ounces of milk. Hence the proportion of cream to milk may be estimated, and also the proportionate per cent per volume of milk.

FLOWERS AND THE HOME.

Miss Ella Lytle in an essay before the Montgomery Horticultural Society of Missouri thus prettily treats the question of home adornment:

The love of the beautiful has been implanted by a beneficent Creator in every human breast. It finds expression in the admiration of all that is lovely and charming in nature and art, and it prompts men, and especially women, to the adornment of their persons and their natural surroundings.

The love of the beautiful has caused men to travel thousands of miles, to endure fatigue, hardship, and, even more, to risk life itself that they might gaze from some lofty mountain-peak, if but an hour or two, upon the exquisite beauty of a panorama spread out at their feet-upon a real picture painted in indescribable colors by God himself.

Flower-gardening has its charms, and that class of gardening which deals with landscape effects is delightful. I shall no try to have a flower-garden this summer for the want of space, but shall exert myself to have a few choice house-plants and some real nice mounds of flowers in the yard. I find that early in the morning before sunrise is the best time to pull weeds, while the dew is yet on the flowers and weeds. A woman can very easily, and without much labor, cultivate a few flowers, a

sufficiency for home adornment. Woman was made to beautify and grace the home; to there perform that invisible work which although less prominent, is necessary both to life and happiness. The home is, in the majority of cases, her field of action; and the home is the center of joy.

Then let each wife and mother have a place at their homes for the cultivation of flowers. They will reward us with both beauty and fragrance. The progress of our race is indicated by the care of flowers. How they twine themselves to our hearts when sad and alone.

SKILL IN CULTIVATION.

A careful cultivation is not always a skillful one; the care may be misplaced. Skill consists in doing anything at the right time and in the most economical way; in selecting land suited to a particular crop; in bringing the soil into the best possible condition of tilth for the crop; in sowing none but the best and most thoroughly cleaned seed, and in cultivating, reaping, stacking, and thrashing, or otherwise caring for the crop at the proper time. All these are matters worthy of consideration.

A man may plow his land never so carefully, but if the soil is out of condition it is not skillfully done. It will cost more labor to further prepare it for the seed than if he had waited for the soil to come to its proper state for plowing. As a rule, land plowed when too wet can never be brought to a good state of tilth the same season. Hence the man owning rather stiff prairie loams, and especially strong clay, shows skill by fall plowing. Skill requires that we take into consideration every item of cost in the cultivation and saving of the crop. If the land is not suited to the erop, we fail to get the full return for the labor expended. The labor expended to produce a half crop is as much generally as that for a full crop. Hence, however careful the cultivation, the lack of true knowledge has lessened profits,

The man who runs his farm to one or to a few special crops lacks skill. In the end he will find that the depletion of his soil of the necessary constituents of plant growth will require for their replacement more than all the profit therefrom. Often it will cost a large share of the entire value of the land. Hence the man who follows diversified farming under a proper rotation of crops, who understands how to keep his soil in proper tilth, is a skillful farmer. If, in addition, he be a careful cultivator his profits are assured. In fact, proper care combined with accarate knowledge constitutes skill.

A St. Paul wife has cared her husband of taking a refreshing little nap after 6 o'clock dinner, as he has been wont to do. She became disgusted with trying to amuse herself while her helpmeet slumbered. She called him and attempted to converse, but in vain. He returned to the land of nod and would not stay awake, nor would he make himself agreeable. He slumbered in an easy chair before the cheerful grate fire. It was warm within the room. It was 30 degrees below zero on the outside. She opened a window and left the room. When the sleeper woke his ears were nipped. He sleeps no more in easy chairs with his ears exposed .- St. Paul Pionecr Press.

A full-sized pet deer kept in a Sacramento saloon, being frightened, jumped clear through a pane of glass 7 inches

FARM NOTES.

Be sure your seeds are fertile before planting.

If you work yourself those about you will work.

The Sussex breed of cattle is coming into the market as a favorite beef breed. Improve the farm that is under you, and you will have something to stand

The average yield of wheat in Great Britain and Ireland last year was thirtyone bushels per acre.

Dry earth or muck in the stable will save manure, prevent disease, and keep the milk from being tainted.

The German Government pays a number of experts to go from place to place and teach the art of bee-keeping.

Mrs. Harrison, the bee writer, says the Florida climate is so damp that comb honey can not be produced there. The continued large consumption of oleomargarine and butterine is still the

cause of the neglect of low-grade natural

Attention to trifles constitutes perfection in any business. Constant vigilance, to paraphrase Fremont, is the price of

success in dairying. Labor, concentration, and adaption to an art or profession are what give success. It is no less true in agriculture than in other professions.

Make and save manure whenever you can. Pick up and throw m your woodfire all bones found around your premises, and save all the ashes for the garden or orchard.

The Rural New Yorker believes a waterway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi would lower Western freights one-half, and therefore favors the proposed Hennepin canal.

The young shoots of barley are particularly rich and succulent. They are greedily eaten by cows, and it is a good plan to sow a patch near the barn to be cut for soiling purposes.

They have a goose farm in Massachusetts of sixty acres, where geese and ducks are fattened for market. Some 20,000 goslings are hatched each year and grown into geese to be eaten. B. F. Johnson, of Champaign, Ill.,

thinks creameries, by furnishing the public with a first-class article of butter, have done as much as bogus buttermakers to lower the price of poor dairy

The best grass for an orehard is undoubtedly orchard grass with red clover, or red clover alone. Plenty of seed should be used. Cut when weeds make their appearance, afterwards pasture with hogs or sheep.

In a herd the sire may be the father of one-half of thirty or forty calves. The female is only the mother of one-half of one calf, therefore it is all the more important that the former should be of the best blood attainable. Cattle have four stomachs; the barn-

yard fowl two, the crop and gizzard.

towls. This serves to help grind down stimulated, outgrow the room allotted the food in the gizzard. Keep them to them and become, besides, what is supplied. The sharper the gravel the known in technical terms by florists, W. C. Steel advises farmers to make a

greater use of copper wire. It can be used to easily mend tools. A spool of it carried in the wagon will be of great assistance in case of an accident to a trace or other parts of the wagon or harness. The wages of farm hands in Switzer-

land, exclusive of board and lodging, average for males about \$56.25 a year; for females, \$20.50. In the United States the wages of the farm hands, ineluding board and lodging, average from \$300 to \$350 a year. Professor Morrow, of the Champaign

University, thinks the efforts of the friends of genuine butter should be directed to the enactment of laws to compel the sale of bogus butter for what it is. He believes it will be impossible to prevent its manufacture.

Dry earth is cheap and an excellent absorbent. Use it freely in the cow stables and scatter it over the floors after cleaning. In this way you can have pure air, milk free from bad flavors, and, in the spring, manure which has not lost its essence by evaporation.

Benjamin Hathaway, the poet-horticulturist of Michigan, says: "What we need to learn is that we need high-top trees and those grown with a single upright leader, so as to obviate any danger of splitting down. A forked tree, though it may have three or more forks, will be sure to split some day.'

A correspondent of the Stock-Grower says: If a dose of one-half pint of linseed oil and two ounces of ammonia is immediately administered to the horse and it is kept in the stable and fed on grain and hay for a week or ten days, it will recover and will never again return to the pernicious weed.

The man who drugs his horse to make his hair sleek and "shiny" shows little sense. The best means to keep the coat glossy is careful and daily grooming. This, with plenty of oats and water and an occasional bran mash, is all the horse needs when in health. The arsenic groom should be discharged.

Prof. J. L. Budd of the Iowa Agricultural College says that good varieties of pears fruited well in East Europe where the mercury ran down to 55 deg. below zero, with no snow. Cherries are the universal fruit there, taking the place of the grape here. They plant them all along the highways, streets, and between farms.

France has 5,000,000 thrifty agriculturists in absolute ownership of their small holdings, while we have only 3,-000,000. On the contrary, there are 1,-250,000 tenant farmers in "free America," or more by a fourth than in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Illinois is the champion State of Clandlordism"—with over 80,000 tenants.

The grass which grows on dry, rich soil, with free sunlight warming it, is much more nutritious than that grown on land filled with stagnant water. Stock will eat the former down to the roots before touching the latter. It is very common in fields where underdrains run, to see the line over the tile made plainly visible by its closelycropped herbage.

If you have let your work horses un-

strength of the animals will be required in plowing and seeding time. It is poor economy to stint animals upon which so much depends in successfully prosecuting the labors of the farm. It is, in

fact, poor economy to let any farm animal get thin.

A substance is largely advertised in English papers as a substitute for milk in feeding young stock. It appears to be a chemical preparation, closely resembling the solids of milk, which is to be mixed with water. One hundred pounds, costing about \$5, will, it is claimed, make 300 gallons of good calffood. This would allow six ounces to the gallon, and would cost less than & cent per quart.

When cream stands for days and at a pronounced acid condition there is a change going on among the butter-fats, influencing some and changing others, even developing glycerine, so that when the butter does come it refuses to gather, and the more it is churned the finer it becomes—this would have been avoided if the ripening stage had been hastened instead of retarded and the cream churned when "new" rather than when

"The male is half the herd," says a contemporary. It depends upon the size of the herd, and the number of males necessary to a given number of females represents a strong integer in the value of the progeny. This integer is in accordance with the purity of blood in the males. The progeny represents half the goodness of both -male and female. Hence the better both males and temales are the better the progeny.

Hanging Baskets.

It is an easy matter to cultivate plants in hanging baskets if the directions I shall give are followed. They require but little care, and the chances of success are greater with the class of plants suitable for growing in this fashion than with those of a tenderer nature only fitted for pot-caltivation. Although 1 shall describe numerous kinds of baskets that will be charming when dripping with flowers and foliage. I recommend that the pots and baskets purchased are chosen of clay or porous ware, which may be placed inside of wooden or iron frames, or glazed vessels. If the pots are not porous, plants will not thrive in perfection, because there is no escape for surplus moisture and all side ventilatian is impossible. In this case the soil sours and the roots become more or less diseased. When the baskets have been selected, cover the bottom to the depthof two inches with little pieces of charcoal which serve a threefold purpose,--that of fertilizer, purifier and drainage. The dust of chargoal is excellent, beside, to mix with the earth of growing plants. Very rich soil is not required in hanging baskets; ordinary earth from the garden is best. If the soil is too nourishing the plants will run too much to stem and lose their graceful loveliness. Drooping and climbing plants may be permitted to run as much as they like, out in the center of the hanging basket Gravel acts in the place of teeth in must be creet plants, which, if over-

'Drawn.' It is a very good plan to place among the chargoal bits in the basket a coarsi sponge, particularly if the vessel is deep. for this will absorb all moisture not taken up by the soil, and will then give it out again when it is needed. Onethird of the soil should be composed of common sand such as is used for scouring. Thoroughly mix this with leafmould and loam. The earth to be found surrounding pine trees is admirable for baskets, which, if supplied with charcoal and sponge, will not require to have a hole in the bottom for drainage. When putting plants into any vessel, do not use turf soil, lest it be sufficiently friable that it may be pressed down firmly around the plants. If succulant plants, or those with watery tissues are to be grown, the soil near ponds or streams will suit them best.—Mrs. Fannie A. Benson, in Good Housekeep-

Two Appreciative Souls.

A distinguished Maine gentleman says that some years ago he was making a journey down east, when a train became snow-bound. It was then evening, and there was no hope of progress until daylight. But near at hand was a little village which boasted a public hall. It was suggested that the passengers adjourn to the hall and listen to an address by their distinguished fellowtraveler. He finally consented to do his part; the hall was warmed and lighted, and the lecture took place. The next day the gentleman was approached by a sturdy young yeoman, who said:

"You're the man who made the speech (ast night, ain't you?" The identity having been duly established, he went on: "I want to thank you for it; I don't know when I've enjoyed myself more than I did while you were talk-

The orator experienced the genial glow which unconventional and unsought praise is wont to inspire, and he cordially took the honest fellow's hand. "Yes," the young man continued, "it was a good thing; you see, my girl is on the train, and while you were lecturing she and I had the car to ourselves.' -Boston Record.

"There's a nice-looking horse to bring around for a gentleman to drive, roared Old Hyson. 'Take him back I'll ride down in the cars. He hasn't been groomed for a week! What are you doing with him? Letting him run in the cornfield?" "Well, Mistah Hyson," said the man, "he ain't lookin' fust rate, for a fac'; but 'deed I can help it, no how. I done the best I kin wid nothin' to do anythin' wid. Miss Hyson she done come to de barn and tuk away de curry-comb, sweat-scraper, mane-brush, quarter - boots, clippers, safety-bit, an' collar-pad, 'cause she gwine decorate em for de chutch fair, she say."—Erooklyn Eugle.

Two little Cleveland lads, whose father is in the work house and whose mother is dead, keep house alone, the elder doing the housework as well as the average housekeeper can do it. He savs that before his mother died she taught him housework, saying that after fortunately get thin during the winter | she was dead she wanted him to take lose no time in feeding up. The full care of his father and little brother.



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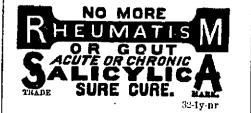
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THE COUNTY CAPITAL. Court News, and Canton's Contribution to the History of

the Week.

The Repository gave publicity to this discovery Saturday night: "Canton's population can conservatively be placed at 21,000. She has combined railroad, mining, manufacturing, business, educational, social and religious advantages unequalled by Mansfied or any other city." The conservatism and hesitating modesty with which this is announced will be marked by the reader:

The Repository says this in an article in which it calls the attention of Mr. Deuber, of watch case fame, to the manifold advantages of Canton, as a possible location for his works.

Mr. Deuber, it seems, threatens to remove his plant from Newport, in which he employs a great number of persons, on account of the refusal of adjacent property owners to sell him land reasonable price, and in consequence Mansfield, Findlay and other towns are | Machine Co. offering him inducements to move Now every one who has visited the facno man would move it except as a last resort, and these property owners will pretty surely come to terms, rather than see the town's greatest industry move, Mr. Deuber could much better afford to pay a good sum for a few additional acres of land than part with his buildings at a sacrifice. This is probably Mr. Deuber's way of settling his little difficulty.

The same method of bringing the city of New Albany to terms was successfully adopted by the De Pauw Glass Company some years ago, and will be well remembered in Massillon, as it was to this point they would have moved had any change been made.

However, if Mr. Deuber really does want to move, it might be well to call his attention to the fact that we of Massillon have three express companies, and three trunk lines, ramifying in every direction, in marked contrast with the parallel roads of our sister city, and her two express companies.

Still it is simply a matter of business for the Repository to make this effort. The Repository, in past years, to an outsider, would appear to have been the most prominent factor in every single improvement that has taken place in Canton. This is a fact which even Cantonians do not appreciate, and it is well to call the attention of Massillonians to what it is possible for one good local paper to do, and act accordingly. Of course, we outsiders sometimes smile at extravagant statements, but speaking seriously, the paper has ferreted out and bolstered up more new projects than any other paper or person.

The Schuyler Electric Light Company wishes to come to Massillon, but the fact that all our neighboring towns have signed contracts with it, ought not to weaken it with us.

Probate Judge Meyer sentenced John W. Finney, a boy from the Charity School in Massillon, to the Reform Farm at Lancaster, for one year, for petty larceny.

A number of Massillon people took advantage of the good roads Sunday and went to Canton. The disgust of the majority at not being able to get anything to drink, was something awful, but there was quite a delegation, who found that Sunday closing in some of the cormers of the town was but a mild fiction. If the thing keeps up, Navarre can look out for a Sunday boom,

Mt. Union and Alliance.

Miss Jessie Hadly is visiting at Min-

Mr. Lawrence Ditworth has purchased the Lane property for \$4,500.

Prof. J. W. Clark will ascend in a balloon from the square in Alliance, Saturday, May 1.

Sunday morning Rev. Grimes, of the Presbyterian Church, asked the members of the church to release him from

his charge, as he has had another call Mrs. J. M. Carr, of Damascus, gave a very interesting address at the joint meeting of the Y. M. and W. M. C. A.

Tuesday evening, on the subject of "Home Missions." The Pink Tea at the M. E. Church

Alliance, was a success in every respect, The Art Gallery attracted attention, many going to see the fine specimens that were displayed. The proceeds were about \$70.

A course of lectures will be given in Mt. Union. commenced May 3. Dr. Pope, of Cleveland, Dr. Locke, of Cambridge, and Dr. Smith, editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, will lecture during the first week.

Mrs. Burnett delivered a very interesting lecture on "Our boys; how shall we save them?" in the M. E. Church, Mt. Union, Sunday evening. The lady also gave a very interesting talk to the students in chapel, Monday morning.

We are sorry to record the death of Mr. D. S. Hassler, who died Monday of this week. The deceased was 56 years old, and has been a resident of Mt. Union for about fifteen years. By his death we lose an honored and respected citizen, whose place will be hard to fill. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his death. The funeral occurred Thursday afternoon.

DALTON.

Mrs. A. Jabas spent last week in Mt. Eaton.

Frank Cook, of Shelby, O., is visiting at Mr. John Erwin's, of this place. Mr. S. N. Cook, of Columbus, O., was

in town a few days the past week. Mr. D. M. Garvin is convalescing, after

severe attack of intermittent fever. Ex-Mayor W. C. Cook and wife went to Cleveland this morning to attend the Soldiers' Reunion.

Robert Reed is now working for "Uncle Sam" here. He was appointed by the Council at their last meeting.

John Eckard's new barn in "first ward" is nearing completion. We need some more men like Mr. Eckard.

George Gochaneam has a severe at tack of brain fever, and has been considered dangerously ill for some time.

D. F. Cully went to Cleveland this for the enlargement of his works, at a | morning. He intends going West next week in the interest of the Champion |

Mr. R. J. Stinson is around poking his nose into people's affairs, wanting to tory at Newport knows well enough that know how much you are worth, etc. All O. K., Assessor.

On last Thursday morning, at 4 a. m., Nathaniel McDowell died, after a long illness. His age was 73 years, 8 months and 15 days. The funeral was on last Saturday at 10 a.m. the largest funeral here for some time.

Mrs. Mary Moles, an old resident of this place, but now of West Brookfield, was here Monday and Tuesday, seeing her relatives and friends. She leaves from Massillon this evening for the western shore, to make the "Golden State" her future home.

CHAPMAN.

Mrs. Jenking and Jos. Reese visited at Sherrodsville last week.

That critical case of Drs. Campbell and Miller is pronounced convalescing. Patrick Larkin, our young Assessor, is

making his rounds and appears to understand his business thoroughly. Dr. T. Clarke Miller has been appointed a member of the State Board of Health. A better selection could not

have been made in Stark county. North Lawrence had a big time last Monday evening for the benefit of the Order of Knights of Labor. T.T. O'Mailey, of Canton, was present and delivered an address on the benefits of the

organization. It was a success.

Austin King, jr., Mine Inspector for this, the third district, tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1, to accept the position of Mine Superintendent at Washingtonville. Mr. King has made a worthy and efficient Inspector and reflects credit on the record he has have decided to buy out the old Canton | made. There are no less than twentyplant, and properly re-establish it. The live applicants for Mr. King's place, but Schuyler is not the only company that at last accounts it rested between Mr. Archibald, of Mahoning county, backed by Senator A. D. Fassett, and Robert Bell, of Massillon, backed by Hon. John McBride. It seems that McBride desires to hold this appointment in his vest pocket, no matter what party is in power. Two years ago he secured the position for Mr. King, as against Mr. Bell, all Democrats, since which time Mr. Bell has partly been a Republican, and McBride desires to hold good with him for the future. We think there is considerable gall displayed by both gentlemen in trying to secure the above appointment through a Republican Gov-

NAVARRE,

Mrs. D. S. Souers is visiting Mineral Point friends.

Rev. Theo. Bach, of Franklin, Pa., visited here, Friday.

Joe Thomas spent the past week with Chapman friends.

D. P. Clapper, of Chapman, circulated among us Monday.

Alex Garver is taking in the principal sights of the great West.

Rev. D. J. Mitterling, of Lucas, O., visited Navarreites, Monday.

Mr. E. Lower has returned from Michigan, looking much improved in health. Mrs. Lucy Weimer, of Beach City, was the guest of Mrs. D. W. Rider, the past

Mud holes along our principal streets remind us of the "foot prints on the sands of time,"

A shocking accident occurred at a saw mill, about two miles and a half south of the town, last Thursday. George Carling, a middle aged man, slipped and in some way fell upon the saw, cutting his right arm and shoulder entirely off, and leaving a gash in his body. He died the same evening and was buried Sunday at Smoketown, the Rev. J. J. Gruber performing the services.

A recent invention of a sheet iron covering for cotton bales is exciting some attention in the South. The covering can be used again and again until it is worn out. If the invention proves to be successful it will be of great value, as much cotton is burned while in transit, and several pounds from each bale is lost in various ways.

Prince Bismarck says he regards Pope Leo XII, as one of the sharpest-sighted and most intelligent statesman of the

California, with less than half the population of Indiana, pays to the government more money for postal service. [Continued from 1st page.]

line City. Mo., near St. Charles, Mo., at or near St. Joseph, Mo., and near Chamber-lain, D. T.

April 21.-The bill reported by M. Morrill, of Kansas, from the committee on invalid pensions, to-day, to pension prisoners of war, provides that all disabled prisoners of war shall be granted pensions at the rate fixed for similar disabilities in honorably disabilities where the disabilities is discharged soldiers where the disability presumed to be the result of confinement in southern prisons. The committee estimates that it will require \$1,100,000 annually to meet the addition to the pension rolls. The bill also provides that all persons confined for more than thirty days in southern prisons shall receive a per diem of \$2 for each day's confinement, and to meet the expe diture on this account it is estimated about \$4 9.0,000 will be required. From the best obtainable information flie committee believes that there are about 2,500 ex-prisoners now living, but a large number of these persons are already receiving pensions. The argument in favor of the pediem payment for the period of confine ment adduced in the report is that many of the prisoners were deprived of the opportunity to re-culist and receive bounty there-lore. They were also out of the line of pro-motion, and in addition sustained in many cases los es of personal property through confiscation by their captors.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, from the commit-tee on agriculture, reported a resolution

calling on the commissioner of agriculture for internation as to the amount of wheat and corn on hand in this country, where it is located, the number of acres of winter and spring wheat now in the ground, the amount likely to be required for exportion, and other information on the subject. Mr. Townshead, of Illinois, from the committee on patents, reported a bill to the jurisdiction of United States courts in

patent cases and to protect persons who without notice are bona-fide manufacturers, purchasers, venders, or users of articles for he exclusive use or sale of which a patent has been granted. APRIL 92.—The House took up the river and harbor bill to-day, and, after much de-bate and many modifications of the Monon-

gahela river clause, finally agreed to it so gamena river chause, many agreed to the ad-amended that it appropriates \$121,200 "for the improvement of the Monongahela river, provided that no charges or tolls shall be collected on any other part of the river or any commerce on said river which originates above the works herein appropriated

Mr. Letayette (Wis.) attacked the bill in President Cleveland to-day sent to congress a special message urging the creation of a commission of labor, charged with the consideration and settlement of controver-sies between capital and labor, to be en-grafted upon the bureau of labor.

APRIL 23.—The house adopted to-day, on motion of Mr. Voorhees a resolution pro-viding for a select committee of five to inquire whether any ex-member of the house who has availed himself of the privilege of admission to the floor is interested as agent or attorney for any radroad or other corporation, or interested in any claim or bill pending before congress, and report to the house the result of such inquiry with such

recommendations as may be necessary.

The resolution as at first offered contained the name of ex-Representative L. D. M. Sweat of Maine. Mr. Voorhees said that he did not intend to reflect upon Mr. Sweat, but had inserted his name because he personally knew that Mr. Sweat was attorney for the Northern Pacific company. Messrs.
Dunham, Blount, and Randall opposed the
resolution in its personal form, and Mr.
Voorbees himself moved that Mr. Sweat's

APRIL 21.—The house passed a bill providing that claims for back pay or bounty due from the government shall be presented to the accounting officers of the treasury within four years after the passage of the act and all claims originating after the passage of the act be offered for adjudication within six years after the right accrues. The bill does not apply to pensions. It is intended to relieve the accounting officers of the treasury of the task of renewing a number of old claims, year after year. The bill was sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house passed and sent to the senate a bill declaring that the courts of the United States which now or may hereafter exercise criminal jurisdiction over Indian Territory or any part thereof, or over any Indian reservation under the provisions any statute of the United States, shall have and exercise civil jurisdiction also within the limits of the judicial district in which said courts are held, provided that the acts shall not be so construed as to vest courts with jurisdiction over controversies between Indians. It also provides that any original mesne and final processes issued by any United States court which now has or may hereafter have criminal jurisdiction in Indian Territory shall extend to and be executed in said territory in like manner as in the district from which the process issued. A couple of hours were spent this afternoon in discussing a bill intended to regulate the effect of judgments and decrees of court of the United States in the several states. It declares that judgments and decrees rendered in a circuit or district court of the United States within any state shall take effect by way or lien or otherwise to the same extent and in like manner, and not otherwise, as judgments and degrees of the courts of such state. The measure gave the congressional law-yers a splendid opportunity to air their stock of legal knowledge. It went to the

senate by an overwhelming vote. APRIL 26.—Representative Wilkins, of Ohio, offered to-day a preamble and resolution reciting that one of the propositions contained in the tariff bill reported to the house by the ways and means committee is to place on the free list all manufactured wools; that the season is at hand when the product grown during the past year is marketed by the grower, and the proposition to put wool on the free list and the un-certainty and doubt concerning the action of the house are causing unnecessary and serious loss to the wool-grower without contributing any benefit to the people, and declaring that it is the sense of the house that the wool-tariff schedule, so tar as it re-

lates to unmanufactured wool, should not Mr. Grosvenor, of Onio, offered a resolu-tion reciting that by the action of congress in advancing the tariff on wool that industry has been rendered unrenumerative, and declaring it to be the sense of the house

that the tariff of 1.67 be restored. APRIL 27.—The house continued to-day the consideration of the river and harbor bill, and Mr, Reagan moved to strike out a paragraph accepting from the state of Ohio the Muskingum river improvement. Mr. Hewitt supported the motion and Messrs, Willis, Henderson and Breckenridge opposed it. The motion was rejected,
Mr. Anderson spoke in favor of an

amendment looking to the acquisition by the United States of the Erie canal. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.
The house was amused for nearly an

hour to-day by a personal explanation by Mr. Foran, followed by Mr. O'Neill both hinging on a remark attributed by the latter to the former that the labor troubles should be settled by blood. Mr. Foran denied with much warmth that

Mr. Form defined with inden was more smaller the ever made any such statement, and during the course of his remarks said that Mr. Crain (Tex.), and not Mr. O Neill, was the author of the arbitration bill. Mr. O'Neill replied that ever since he had been chairman of the committee of labor he had been tratted and warrind by the Psarchead gap. tretted and worried by the "sorchead gentleman from Ohio." The trouble with the arbitration bill was that his (Mr. O'Neill's) name was connected with it. If it had been a failure the gentleman from Ohio would have been glad enough to have charged it to "his humble servant."

The report of the committee on expenditures in the war department as to alleged illegal and unauthorized expenditure of money by the chief signal officer was filed in the house to-day. While the committee does not concur in the constructions given to many of the statutes, nor find in the let-ter of the law authority for all the expendi-tures made, and while of opinion that pro-per economy has not always been observed, it is unable to find any instance where there was fraudulent misapplication of the public moneys.

Out and About.

Even Wooster talks of building a city

Sidney has found natural gas in paying quantities.

ness they can attend to. None of them are seen whittling outside. In that they differ from Canton and Ravenna.-Re-Since the introduction of natural gas

Alliance merchants have all the busi-

into Pittsburgh, the output of the mills and factories has been increased 20 per cent, and a large number of new plants have been erected and nearly 10,000 adlitional men given employment.

Stark county railroads will be assessed at the following places:

Cleveland & Pittsburg at Cleveland, May 4; P. Ft.W. & C. R. R., at Mansfield, May 11; Massillon & Cleveland, at Akron, May 12; Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. at Toledo, May 14.

Cleveland Leader: - Ex-Lieutenant Governor Warwick gave \$1,800 to help elect Cleveland in 1884, yet he was most unmercifully snubbed by the President when he attempted to dictate the appointment of a Democratic Postmaster at Massillon.

He should have placed his money in a pot for the election of Payne or Bossy Johnny to the Senate. Cleveland is in a sad way. Even the Mugwumps are finding him out.—Commercial-Gazette.

Judge R. H. Folger, of Massillon, made the ${\it Era}$ office an unusually pleasant visit last Tuesday afternoon. He recounted -with great interest to us-the time when he drove to Salem to attend Friends' meeting fifty years ago, and many other interesting reminiscences relating to this vicinity in those days. His acquaintance with the prominent people of this section in the early days was very extensive and he recalled the names of many of the pioneers who have long since passed "beyond the river." The Judge is a leading member of the bar, and is an exceptionally wellread, capable and able lawyer. He has held public trusts of importance and responsibility, and has acquitted himself well of all of them. Mr. Folger was one of the wheel-horses in the anti-slavery work. Such a man as he could not be indifferent to the claims and appeals of the anti-slavery cause, and consequently he found himself drawn into the mighty conflict of ideas—the irrepressible strug gle of the nineteenth century—and bat tled manfully in the cause. He frequently spoke in Satem in behalf of the down-trodden race, and he made his last speech here in 1854. It was one of the many compensations for such services and devotion that he lived to see himself and his co-laborers vindicated and their righteous cause triumphant. Notwithstanding that he is 74 years of age, he is still an active, busy man, and is full of energy and enthusiasm.—Salem

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Everybody should call at

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and see his splendid stock of goods before pur-chasing elsewhere. It will pay you, for all goods are marked down to the

Lowest Possible Prices.

No use going away for goods when you can buy here as cheaply as in any city in the Union. Jos. Coleman.

J. C. COREY, Proprietor of the Massillon

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and Water Tanks, Iron Doors, Shutters and Plate Iron Work of a Description, etc., &c. BOILERS REPAIRED

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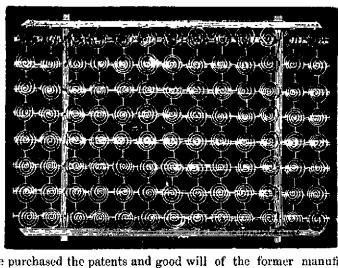
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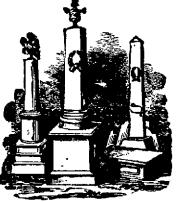
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HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well filled with

MONUMENTS

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MANTEL ROOM

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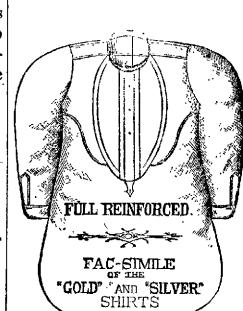
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